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A REVIEW
OF THE
COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES,
AND THE
PUBLIC & PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS
OF GALESBURG;

CONTAINING

A Brief History of Knox College, and Sketches of the
First Settlement of the Town.

COMPILED AND WRITTEN,
BY C. J. SELLON.

GALESBURG, ILL.:
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P R E F A C E .

Dear Reader, my object in writing this "History" is to set forth the advantages, privileges and prospects of Gale-burg. I have endeavored to give a faithful daguerreotype of the business of the town, and to group within these pages facts at once interesting and useful. It may be that much has been omitted that should have appeared, and much admitted that were better out; and, if so, this must be my excuse; since I concluded to undertake this work I have been compelled to make a perilous journey by flood and land in search of a Press on which to print it—to edit a weekly paper, assist in getting ready to issue a Daily, and performing sundry other duties "too tedious to mention."

I have met with much unlooked for difficulty in gathering facts connected with Colleges, Churches, Railroads, &c. &c., but through the untiring exertions of Mr. TUTTILL I have been enabled to give a tolerably fair account of them. I wish here to make public acknowledgement of valuable aid received from Rev. G. W. GALE. The early history of the town and Knox College is from his pen. The same facts were once before published, but very few of our citizens have read them. We are also indebted to him for a copy of the census taken in 1843. I am also under obligations to Mr. W. ARNOLD, clerk in the C. B. & Q. Railroad Freight Office for much valuable statistical information respecting that Railroad.

The reader will find that I have been unable to give an extended account or description of *anything*. My limits, but, above all, the *price of my book*, compelled me to be brief.

Trusting that what is here written may prove a "lamp to the feet" of some westward bound emigrants, and contribute in some degree towards building up the "Collegiate City," as well as prove interesting to the citizens of Galesburg, and—profitable to myself, I subscribe myself

Your Humble Servant,

CHARLES J. SELLON.

HISTORY OF GALESBURG.

[WHEN we first conceived the idea of writing and printing a history of Galesburg, we applied to REV. GEORGE W. GALE, the projector and founder of Knox College, and as a consequence, the founder of Galesburg, to write out for this work the early history of the College and the town. This he cheerfully promised to do, but subsequent ill health prevented him from writing it. He had, however, in 1845, written and published a small pamphlet, entitled, "A BRIEF HISTORY OF KNOX COLLEGE," which contained the substance of the information we desired to incorporate into this work. From this pamphlet we determined to cull such facts as in our judgment would prove interesting to our citizens; but after reading it we concluded to insert it entire.]

LATE in the Autumn of 1836 more than thirty families had found their way to what was then, as it is still by many, considered the "far west." They were snugly quartered in dwellings of the rudest kind, built by themselves, or hired of western settlers, along the south border of Henderson Grove, Knox County, Illinois; on what is called the "Military Tract;" thirty miles from the Mississippi River, about forty miles from Rock River, and an equal distance from the Illinois River on the east; on elevated prairie land where the streams rise which flow into these three rivers.

Henderson Grove is of the finest timber; from ten to twelve miles long, and from four to seven broad. The prairie on its south border, where Galesburg stands, larger in extent than the grove, is beautifully rolling, and of the finest quality of soil.

A few families, pioneers of the west, had seen this grove and prairie in their verdure and blossom, having arrived the preceding summer ; but most of them beheld them for the first time in autumn, yellow and sere ; yet interesting alike to all. This spot was their future home ; the scene of coming labors in the cause of the Redeemer, and their resting place after a wagon journey to many of more than one thousand miles.

These families were homogeneous in their character, partaking of the spirit, as they sprung from the blood, of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. They loved the Bible, the Sabbath, and the sanctuary. They cherished with slight or no variation, the same views of Gospel truth ; and felt, as their fathers felt, the importance of transmitting the institutions of religion to those who should come after them, as the richest inheritance they could leave.

But their views were not restricted to benefitting their descendants. The object which gave birth to the enterprise, was that of diffusing over an important region of country, at an early period of its settlement, the combined influences of education and religion. Like their ancestors, they had both " Pastors and Teachers." No Sabbath was spent after the main body had arrived without the public worship of God. Their private dwellings first, and soon a building erected for the purpose, was used, serving the double purpose of school-room and sanctuary ; and the very first winter a school was taught by a gentleman and lady both in the common and academic branches.

Thus situated and employed, this infant community were more than contented—they were happy. True they were far from friends, from loved homes and cherished scenes of the tenderest associations. They had expected trials, and they met them. Exchanging comfortable habitations in eastern villages for the straitened and rude accommodations of western log cabins ; some had lost children, others had buried husbands and fathers by diseases contracted on the way ; and others were still suffering from like causes ;* but they never suffered a moments depression, nor repined against Providence, nor regretted for a moment that they had embarked in this enter-

* Rev. G. W. Gale buried an infant son, fourteen months old, a few days from home in New York. Dea. Samuel Tompkins buried one in Michigan, on his way; and two other families lost members.

prise. The hope of securing the blessings of education and religion to their posterity, and to the region where they settled, was more to them than the comforts they had left.

Nor were they left without a manifest token of God's approbation. The first winter after their arrival, the Lord poured out his Spirit upon them, and a considerable number of the youth gave pleasing evidence of having passed from death unto life. It was like the re-appearance of the star to those who of old journeyed from the east seeking Jesus. And, "When they saw the star they rejoiced with exceeding joy." Early the ensuing spring, after much consultation and prayer, a Presbyterian church was formed, consisting of eighty-two members, a part were the fruits of the late revival, but the most united by certificate. They were Presbyterians and Congregationalists in nearly equal numbers; but both parties were resolved to yield their predilections rather than divide. The same spirit has continued since, and though the church polity has been somewhat modified, there is yet (1845) but one church in the village.

Next summer (1837) the adjoining prairie was the theater of a busy activity, in the erection of buildings and opening of farms; and part of the settlers having removed to their dwellings in the town, public worship was held alternately there, and at the Grove. The Academy building was erected in the fall (1837), and opened for students early in the winter with more than thirty pupils.

The College was chartered by the Legislature at the Sessions 1836-7, embracing a "Preparatory Department," designed for general academic purposes for both sexes, the intention being to have separate schools for the sexes as soon as buildings could be erected. From this time (1837) to the present, (1845), the Church, the population, and the Institution have steadily advanced. The Church has above three hundred members; the settlement a population of near eight hundred; and the College (when the Freshman class enters at the close of the vacation,) will have between thirty and forty in several classes. The Academy has had under its instruction one hundred and eighty-four pupils during the present year.

The settlement of Galesburg originated in the desire and hope of doing good. It had in this, its birth and being from the minds and hearts of its projector and his associates.

The writer of the present sketch, as early as 1825, conceived the plan of combining physical labor with education, specially for the benefit of those young men, who, in passing from laborious occupations to a life of study, too commonly suffer by the transition from active to sedentary pursuits. It was thought two objects might be obtained by such a scheme—the preservation of health, and the cheapening of a liberal education to enterprising young men by the avails of their labor. The writer was connected with the first regular effort to combine manual labor with a liberal course of instruction made in this country. And though, like every valuable discovery, it was to be expected that this improvement in the mode of education would be affected by the ebbing and flowing of public sentiment, as indeed it has been; yet he has the satisfaction of believing, with a multitude of best informed men, that vast benefits have accrued and are yet to accrue from the attempt to combine physical labor with intellectual culture and education in this country.

Encouraged by good success, and finding himself straitened in his location in New York State, by surrounding endowed institutions, the writer conceived and drew up a plan for a large institution at the West, which was in substance, as follows:

A colony of settlers was to be formed, and a township of land (*i. e.* six miles square, or thirty-six square miles or sections, making twenty-three thousand and forty acres,) purchased at the government price. Three sections near the center being reserved for a village and College grounds; the remainder was to be divided into farms, appraised according to location, near or remote, from the town and Institution, its woodlands, or other advantages; the whole to be rated at an average price of not less than five dollars per acre; and purchasers were to take these farms at their estimated and marked value; or bid for the choice where there was competition. All the town property, a mile square, after paying cost, was to constitute a fund for Academies for both sexes. And the proceeds of all other lands, after paying expenses, etc., was to constitute a fund for building the College edifices, and endowing professorships and scholarships, consisting of the right of gratuitous instruction of one student for twenty-five years for each eighty acres purchased and cultivated within a given time.

The above plan was shown, and approved of extensively by clergymen and laymen, who warmly advised and urged its prosecution. The considerations which swayed the projector's mind in fixing the site, were the circumstances favoring success, with the prospective want of such an institution as was contemplated.

The location was not easily settled. Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Illinois were successively considered. The prairies of Michigan were small, and at that period (1834) mostly taken up; and the toil of clearing a timbered country, the necessary inequality in prices of cleared and uncleared lands, with the long unhealthy period incident to the removal of forests. These considerations decided us successively against Michigan and Indiana; and delayed the enterprise itself, so that at one time the projectors had well nigh or quite relinquished the idea of its prosecution.

It was, however, resumed the following year; when the fixed character, and undoubted wealth of the prairie soil—its uniform quality, and consequent easy susceptibility of a justly graduated scale of prices; but above all, the brief time requisite to bring farms under improvement, and give them the cultured beauty of long settled countries, determined us, at last, in favor of Illinois. In such a country, we reasoned, there could be no fear as to the present means of living, and ultimate success of our plan.

A subscription was accordingly opened, and operations commenced. Rev. H. H. Kellogg, since then first President of the College, and Rev. John Waters, entered cordially into the enterprise and attached themselves to it; though Mr. Kellogg, then engaged in a flourishing institution for the education of females, which he had himself founded and built, did not remove to Illinois with the first who came. Rev. G. W. Gale was appointed to procure a colony of settlers.

About thirty families soon embarked in the enterprise, contributed funds for the purchase; and an Exploring Committee was chosen, consisting of Nehemiah West, Thomas Gilbert, and Timothy Jervis. They were not to purchase; but spending, as they would, some of the hot months in the West, to select and report a suitable location for the objects of the colony, They were directed to examine the part of Indiana near the head of Lake Michigan, and proceed to the Northern and central counties of the State of

Illinois, in the vicinity of the Illinois and Fox rivers. A location in either case was thought to be sufficiently remote from any existing Institution; and convenient as a place of education to the present and future inhabitants of a vast region of country.

Mr. West was obliged to return early in the summer. Mr. Jervis was soon after taken ill and returned also; and Mr. Gilbert, the third and last of the committee, concluded to purchase for himself in Knox county, on the Military Tract. No location was reported by the committee. Doubt and uncertainty for a time settled upon the enterprise, but the Directors were not disheartened. The cause had been committed to God, and the salvation of souls was in it.

They contributed six or seven ~~thousand~~ ^{hundred} dollars in money; negotiated a loan of ten thousand dollars at the Bank of Michigan; and chose a Purchasing Committee who were to proceed forthwith to Illinois, select a location if possible, and make the purchase. This committee were Sylvanus Ferris, Nehemiah West, Thomas Simmons, and George W. Gale.

The committee left Whitesboro, N. Y., about the middle of September, 1835, in their own conveyance. At Buffalo they shipped their team on board a steamer and set out for Detroit; and a rough and dangerous passage they had of it. After a storm (the equinoctial) which kept the boat in harbor one day, and meeting a gale which drove them into the harbor of Dunkirk, where we lay in shelter twelve hours more, we met on our way up the lake, a more serious accident, which had well nigh ended our enterprise and our lives together.

About three o'clock at night, off Cleveland, while we were fast asleep our boat ran foul of another steamer which was coming down the lake under full head way. A mere providence saved us from all going to the bottom. A rent was made in our vessel near the water's edge, but we were able to proceed on our way.

At Detroit, Mr. Samuel Tompkins was added to the committee in place of Rev. G. W. Gale, who was taken sick on his way up the lake. Mr. Tompkins, with Rev. John Waters, had accompanied the committee, and the latter proceeded on with the committee, and was present, aiding in the selection of the site.

The committee were instructed to keep their design secret, lest they should be interfered with by speculators. A necessary caution

as it proved; for before the purchase was complete, one who was putting up at the county-seat, hurried away to the land office, and entered eighteen alternate half quarter sections, running directly through the township.

The committee found here thirty thousand acres of the finest prairie, lying in a body, rolling, well watered, surrounded with groves of the finest timber, with ravines yielding an abundance of mineral coal; the whole tract subject to entry, on Congress title, and at the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter per acre.

In the midst of this beautiful tract, they first bought some timbered and improved lands, near Henderson Grove, for the temporary convenience of settlers, and afterward entered ten thousand acres lying in a body, in the center of which they located the town, which they called Galesburg, after the name of the original projector, re-surveyed the lands purchased, and returned to their homes; all which they accomplished in a little more than eight weeks.

These minute details, though perhaps not interesting to the general reader, are yet so to the descendants of the men concerned, and may be of some use to future pioneers in the West.

Why was Knox College located where it is? The purchasing committee, were not, of course, indifferent to the natural advantages of soil, timber, and climate in fixing a location for their own and the habitations of their children. But the controlling idea of the whole enterprise was the building up of an institution of religious learning for present and future generations; and the spot on which this was to be erected was not fixed upon without grave and deliberate forecast.

The "Military Tract," named from the location here of the soldiers' bounty lands of the last war, embraces all the land between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, beginning at the point where these rivers meet, and extending north almost to Rock river. It is thus the Mesopotamia of the West. Drawing a line from the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock river to the great bend of the Illinois river near Peru; and you have between the rivers a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts, containing in 1840 nearly 100,000 inhabitants, well watered, with, for the most part, an adequate supply of timber, and abounding in mineral coal. Encircled by navigable waters—almost embosomed by the great Mississippi—almost

every inch of the soil arable ; yet more rolling, high, and healthful than the greater part of Michigan,—the whole earth does not contain a spot capable of sustaining a denser population than the region between these rivers. And if there be a soil on the globe where the seeds of salvation ought to be sown with the first breaking of the turf, it is this. Others beside the founders of Knox College have appreciated the importance of this position. Colleges have been chartered, on this tract, at Warsaw, Macomb, Rock Island, Canton, Nauvoo, and Jubilee. And though, excepting Bishop Chase's College at the latter place, no permanent institutions are likely to be built under any of these charters, they yet show how strong and wide an impression has prevailed, that an institution of the first class must be located within the Military Tract.

Galesburg, the site of Knox College, is central to this region. It is situated on the head waters which flow into the great rivers, and is healthful. Fewer cases of sickness and death can scarcely be found in any town of any State, time and numbers being proportionate. Like Oxford and Cambridge in England, and most of the American Colleges, it is *inland* ; and free from the rivalships of an active commercial interest, commercial luxuries, and commercial vices, incident to those river or seaport towns where rapid accumulation of wealth by commerce, produces vast inequality of property, and almost infallibly overlays society with indolence, made fashionable by overgrown wealth ; and obstructs college discipline by violent temptations to vicious amusements.

But commercial towns must be, and are rapidly rising along the courses of the great rivers, and Knox College is conveniently situated for the education of their sons. Taking Galesburg for a center a sweep of fifty miles takes in one hundred and twenty miles of the Mississippi ; in other words, this great stream runs one hundred and twenty miles without getting more than fifty miles from Knox College. The same circle takes in more than thirty miles of the Rock river, and more than seventy of the Illinois ; embracing besides other towns, fifteen county seats. Whether a college, placed in the center of such a region is located wisely, for present and prospective uses, capable minds will not find it difficult to judge.

It has been suggested that, at present, one college—that at Jacksonville—is sufficient for the Presbyterian and Congregational

wants of Illinois. The founders of Knox College judged otherwise, Such sparse collegiate policy has no precedent in New England, or any where else except in populations wedded to ignorance. Even in Lower Canada, the Romanists had, fifteen years ago, located six colleges.

New England, excluding Maine, and including Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, has an area of 31,280 square miles; the State of Illinois has 55,000! In 1840 these States together had a population of 1,732,339; Illinois had 476,183. Those States have seven colleges for Congregationalists; it has been suggested that one, at present, will do for Illinois.

In 1830, the above States had a population of 1,552,276; showing in the last ten years an increase of 177,963; Illinois had 157,455; showing an increase of 318,638 in the same time; that is, those New England States increased in population less than twelve per cent.; while the Illinois increase was about two hundred per cent. Should Illinois increase only at the rate of one hundred per cent., till 1860, fifteen years hence, it will nearly equal those States in population, should their increase continue at the rate of the last ten years; that is, it will have near two millions of inhabitants! At the least supposable rate of increase, what a population must this State have before either of her colleges shall celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary! When Illinois shall have the same population to the square mile that Massachusetts now has, she will contain FIVE MILLIONS OF SOULS! And what is to hinder the speedy attainment of that number! Twice five millions will not be crowded, within her ample boundaries. Her matchless soil will not refuse to feed them, nor her mighty rivers to bear their burdens.

Why should such a territory, so environed with navigation, with such a population and such prospects, be stinted in the means of furnishing liberally educated men? Why should Illinois be made an exception to other States East or West? Why should this time, and this territory be selected for the experiment of a new policy? Shall the rising population of this Western Mesopotamia receive the Apocalyptic beasts' mark in their intellects and actions—that is to say, “in their foreheads and hands?” And will christians suffer it?

It has also been suggested that Knox College is too near Illinois College at Jacksonville. The ordinary road of travel between them is some 100 miles, and an air line makes the distance not much shorter. There is also a navigable river between the two to turn the current of business and the course of travel. The business of the Military Tract, what does not go to Chicago and St. Louis, terminates, and always will, at different points on the surrounding river. And if it were not so, the distance between these Institutions is more than double that between some of the established colleges of New England, and far greater than that between most of those standing next each other. While the present population of Illinois equals in density that of some of those States when the older colleges were founded; and the prospective population is greater than theirs.

The founders of Knox College did not intend to interfere with the just prerogatives or true interests of any other Institutions; and have no wishes concerning them, but their success in doing good. It was not originally intended to appeal to the christian public to aid its funds, which were thought to be provided for in their original plan. And so they were, but for the financial earthquake which wrecked every thing in the western country which could be shaken by pecuniary reverses. Still they have persevered, and, as the state of the Institution shows, God has not withheld a high degree of success. All that has been received in donations from the public has not equaled the amount destroyed in one short hour by fire. Their present funds, though as yet, partly unproductive secure permanence to the Institution which they have planted; and what more may be needed will doubtless be furnished, through his children, by Him whose promise supplies the means to establish His kingdom, and bless and save the world.

This sketch designed for the double purpose of public information and a document for reference, is necessarily minute.

The purchasing committee returned, a meeting of the subscribers was called to receive their report at Whitesboro, N. Y., January 7, 1836. The report was satisfactory, was accepted, and the following proceedings had, viz: A College was provisionally organized, to be called, till chartered, "Prairie College." A Board of Trust appointed, consisting of Rev. John Waters, Sylvanus Ferris, Rev.

H. H. Kellogg, Dea. Thomas Simmons, John C. Smith, Rev. Geo. W. Gale, Nehemiah West, Isaac Mills, Samuel Tompkins, and Dr. Walter Webb. The town site was reported, and the name, Galesburg, confirmed. Plats of the purchase were made. Town property was reserved of five hundred and sixty acres. One thousand and four acres were reserved for college and theological uses. The balance of the purchase was divided into farms; appraised upon the average of five dollars per acre; and nearly half of the whole purchase sold to purchasers most of whom had never seen the soil; such was their confidence in the committee. Nor was it misplaced; for though a vote was adopted to allow any who should be dissatisfied with their purchases to exchange them for other lands on their arrival, no such change was made. The meetings were commonly attended with prayer to God, and a spirit of harmony prevailed which has characterized the settlement since.

The town plat made in the center of the purchase, embraced one hundred and sixty acres. The form, size, and price of lots were fixed. A ten acre lot on each side of the town was reserved for male and female Academies; also a Cemetery of five acres, ground for a meeting-house, and a lot for a parsonage. Plans for Academy buildings, public house, and steam mill were suggested, but finally left to private enterprise.

In the spring (1836) several families removed by land, and arrived at the settlement in June. Others went on with them to prepare to remove their families in the fall. Among these were Messrs. West and Gale, two of the Trustees, who were authorized to procure a survey of the town plot, which they did, and sold a large amount of town property to emigrants from New York, Vermont, and Maine; most of the m Presbyterians and Congregationalists who had heard of and wished to join in the enterprise.

Mr. John C. Smith, of Utica, persuaded several to purchase with him a canal boat, in which they embarked their families and effects. They proceeded to Buffalo; were towed by a steamer to Cleveland; thence through the Ohio canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river; from which point they floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati.

Fin ling their progress too slow; and finding it impossible to hire a steamboat to tow them which would stop on the Sabbath,

which they had not violated by traveling hitherto, they constructed a stern wheel to their boat, and propelled it by their horses.

An incident occurred at Portsmouth respecting the Sabbath, worthy of note. While tied up for the day at that place, a steamer came to on Sabbath morning, bringing home a large number of commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which had just closed its session. A clergyman came to the canal boat, and addressing an old lady, (most of the boat's company were at public worship on shore,) invited them to come on board the steamer for worship. The old lady asked if the boat had not come in that morning? He answered, yes. "We had heard," said she, "that you were to have worship on board, but we had concluded not to attend the preaching of those who are breaking the Sabbath."

With their new propelling power, they went on down the river from Cincinnati. After much difficulty and detention from defective machinery and ignorance of shoals, etc., they succeeded in reaching the mouth of the Ohio; were towed thence to St. Louis; propelled their boat to Alton; were again towed into the Illinois, and worked their way by their stern wheel up to Meredosia; where some of them taking sick, others leaving to go by land, the rest with the boat, were towed up to Copperas Creek, near Peoria, the nearest point to Galesburg.

Wagons were immediately dispatched to bring them off; but they were found at a public house, a few miles from the river, nearly all sick. One large unfinished room, with beds spread on the floor, contained most of them; literally a hospital in the wilderness suddenly filled with patients. Forty persons had been crowded into one narrow canal boat upon the western rivers from two to three months in the warm season of the year. They were soon as possible, removed to their cabins at Henderson Grove.

Col. Mills died ten days after his arrival. Mr. Smith, projector and captain of the expedition, speedily followed him; and Mr. Lyman, after being removed from the boat to the grove languished about two months and died. "These all died in faith," passing from new scenes here, to more impressive scenes in "the better country, that is in an heavenly." Their death cast a gloom over the infant colony. They were principal men; two of them members of the Board of Trust.

Mr. Smith, a relative of Dr. Grant, the Nestorian missionary, whose two sons he had with him for education, by the advice and counsel of their father; was an able, energetic, but somewhat visionary mind. Mr. Lyman, an elder of the Presbyterian church at New York Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., was a pious and intelligent man. His children have been blessed and prospered in the colony; and one has since joined the departed spirit of his father. Col. Isaac Mills, a farmer of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., was with his family converted to Christ from Universalism in the great revivals of 1825-6

He was a liberal and holy man, also an elder in the church. He left every comfort of life in the hope of doing more good in this mission colony. He aided in the daily and Sabbath worships held on board of the boat, distributed tracts on the way; and when, there was no preaching where they tied up on Sabbath, called the inhabitants together and held meetings for prayer, reading, and exhortation. The rest of the invalids from this unhappy voyage recovered.

Thus ended this ill-fated expedition; for boldness of conception, and perseverance in execution, equal to that of Jason and his Argonauts of old. A journey of more than two thousand miles, thus accomplished by men of little knowledge of navigation any where and none of the waters which they passed.

The following are the names and residences of those who arrived in 1836: Rev. John Waters, New Hartford, N. Y.; Rev. George W. Gale, Prof. N. H. Losey, Whitesboro, N. Y.; John C. Smith, Utica, N. Y.; Henry Lyman, Elisha King, New York Mills, N. Y.; Riley Root, Camden, N. Y.; Mrs. Phelps and family, do.; Leonard Chapel, Clinton, N. Y.; Drs. Thomas Simmons, Samuel Tompkins, Daniel Wheeler, Hamilton, N. Y.; Col. Isaac Mills, Columbia, N. Y.; Patrick Dunn, Western N. Y.; Col. Matthew Chambers, Roswell Payne, Luther Gay, Wm. Hamblin, Bridport, Vt.; Erastus Swift, Addison, Vt.; Henry Wilcox, Moriah, N. Y.; Abel Goodell, Chancey S. Colton, Isaac Edton, Monson, Me.; Nehemiah West, Lorentius Conger, John G. West, Ira, N. Y.; Caleb Finch, Greenbush, N. Y.; John Kendall, Adoniram Kendall, New Lebanon, N. Y.; Geo. Troop Avery, mother and sisters, and Mrs. Hitchcock and family. Besides these, all of whom had fami-

lies, there were three young men, viz : John McMullen, G. D. Colton, and Abraham Tyler, from the State of New York.

The following arrived in the spring of 1837, viz : Sylvanus Ferris, Geo. Ferris, Russia, N. Y. ; Weston Ferris, N. O. Ferris, Norway, N. Y. ; Dr. James Bunce, Utica, N. Y. ; Levi Sanderson, Eli Farnham, Dea. Agrippa, Martin Fabius, N. Y. ; Harvey H. May, Union Village, N. Y. ; Junius C. Prentice, Sheldon Allen, Augusta, N. Y. ; Barber Allen, Cato, N. Y. ; and Jonathan Simons, Hamilton, N. Y.

A Steam Saw Mill and the Academy were built in the summer of 1837. The College was chartered by the Legislature of Illinois at the sessions in the winter of 1836-7: the property conveyed to the legal board, and by them deeded to the purchaser, in fee simple. but with the condition of forfeiture to the College, if intoxicating liquors are made and sold on the premises.

In 1838, Rev. H. H. Kellogg, of Clinton, N. Y., was appointed President of the College; Rev. G. W. Gale, Prof. of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy; and H. N. Losey, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Mr. Losey had heretofore conducted the Preparatory Department. In 1841 the College was fully organized, and a class entered on the Freshman year. In 1843, a building which had cost more than \$5000, took fire and burned down. There was no insurance. The Board then commenced the present scheme of college buildings, for which the inhabitants of Galesburg subscribed near \$3000, and some \$500 more were obtained in the vicinity. In the summer of 1843 Rev. G. W. Gale went east and returned early the year following, with an apparatus which cost near \$800, and sixteen hundred volumes of books, besides some funds toward building. In 1843, President Kellogg went to Europe, and while there, obtained for the College about \$1000 in money, and some \$500 worth of books.

In 1844 a College building was completed, containing rooms at present occupied by the Library, as a lecture room, and for the Philosophical and Chemical apparatus; besides accommodations for eighteen to twenty students. Another building of the same dimensions is nearly completed.

After this outlay of more than \$10,000, the productive fund of the Institution is above \$20,000. Besides this productive fund,

the College has unsold lands, chiefly within the original purchase, which are valued at \$30,000; and unsold lands in other counties, worth some seven or eight thousand dollars more. There is land and town property reserved for Theological Instruction, if applied to that use within a given time, now valued at \$3,000. So that the entire fund for all educational uses, realized from this enterprise, is at present some \$70,000. The school section (640 acres) given by the Government for primary schools, fell near the town, and has yielded a permanent fund of \$7,000, the interest of which with the annual State appropriations, nearly furnishes gratuitous instruction to every child in the township. Some two hundred children now profit by this fund.

The town of Galesburg now has (1845) some seventy dwellings, beside mechanics' shops, stores, mills, Academy and College buildings, accommodating some eight hundred inhabitants. An ample church building is in process of completion. Repeated revivals of religion have been experienced. Profaneness is rarely heard in the streets, and intoxicating drinks have neither foothold nor advocates in the community. There being but one religious society as yet in the place, (long may the happy union continue), and all the influences centering in the College and subordinate schools, the discipline over students is rather that of the *place* than of the institution, and nothing seems requisite but industry and fidelity, with the continued approbation and blessing of God, to realize the most ardent hopes and pious wishes of the founders and friends of the Colony and Seminaries here planted.

*to Now (1857) estimated at \$1,400,000
 Professorships all endowed by an
 appropriation of \$125,000 of funds
 now productive 10,000 also set
 apart the interest of which is to be
 applied to the annual increase of
 the Library Operated on
 G. W. B.*

CHURCHES.

FIRST CHURCH, CHARLES W. TYLER, *Pastor*.—This, as its name purports, was the first church organized in Galesburg. It was organized Feb. 25th, 1837, under the name of the *First Presbyterian Church*. It consisted of eighty members, eighteen of whom united by profession of faith, and the rest by letter from Churches in the East. Rev. G. W. GALE was the first stated supply of the pulpit. He commenced preaching to the first settlers as early as 1836, and from that time the pulpit has been supplied as follows:

Rev. G. W. GALE, assisted by Rev. JOHN WATERS, 1836 to 1839; Rev. HORATIO FOOTE, 1839 to 1840; Rev. G. W. GALE, 1840 to 1841; Rev. H. H. KELLOGG, aided by Mr. GALE, 1841 to 1843; Rev. H. MARSH, Rev. J. WATERS, and Rev. Mr. HOLLISTER, 1843 to 1844; Rev. L. PARKER, 1844 to 1845; Rev. H. H. KELLOGG, installed Pastor Jan., 1846, dismissed May, 1847; Rev. J. BLANCHARD, stated supply from 1847 to Dec., 1849; Rev. F. BASCOM, Pastor Dec., 1849; Rev. CHARLES W. TYLER, present Pastor.

In 1842, after an amicable discussion and consultation, the Church adopted a modified form of government, adapted to accommodate both Presbyterians and Congregationalists. The present number of members is 386. The term Presbyterian was expunged by vote of the Church in October, 1856. Church building cor. Broad street and Public Square.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JOHN P. BROOKS, *Pastor*.—This Church was organized in Feb. 1847, with ten members. The present number of members is 140. Church building corner of Kellogg and Tompkins streets.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SILAS TUCKER, *Pastor*.—On the 15th of Jan., 1848, the first Baptist Church of Galesburg was organized with about thirty members. They purchased the lot on the corner of Tompkins and Broad streets, on which they erected a small but convenient house of worship. Under the labors of their present Pastor the church has been strengthened and built up, and now numbers 216 members.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JOHN W. BAILEY, *Pastor*.—This Church was organized in May, 1854, with thirty members. Num-

ber of members added since then, 113. Present number 123. The church building is on the corner of Main and Kellogg streets. The present building is designed for temporary use, only, as it is the determination to build a large and handsome church within the next two years, in some eligible part of the city.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, T. N. HASSELQUIST, *Pastor*.—This Church was organized in 1852, and has at this time 185 members. Church building on Seminary street.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, I. N. CANDEE, *Pastor*.—Organized December 30th, 1854, with 18 members. Present number of members 50. Church building on North Cedar street.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EDWARD BEECHER, *Pastor*.—Organized Nov. 9th, 1855, with 50 members. Present number 127. Church building on Broad street between Tompkins and Simmons streets. This is the finest church edifice in this part of the State.

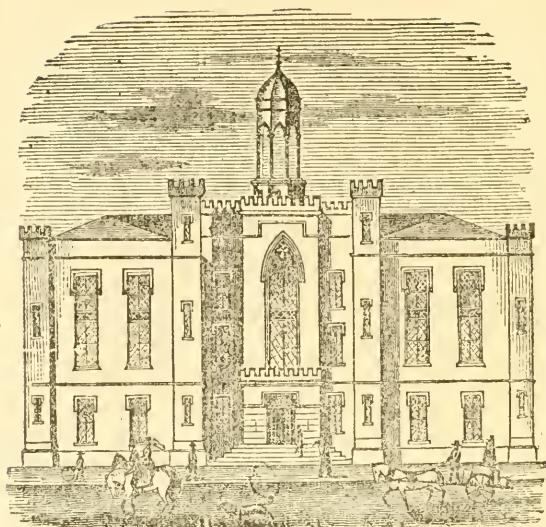
SWEDISH METHODIST E. CHURCH, PETER RAJHLMAN, *Pastor*.—Organized Oct, 1856. Present number of members, 50. Church building on Ferris street.

COLORED M. E. CHURCH, A. WOODFORK, *Pastor*.—Organized Oct., 1856, with 20 members. No additions since. This Church worships in a school house on the Monmouth Road.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WM. LIVINGSTON, *Pastor*.—Organized in ——. Members 100. Attendants 100 to 150.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The citizen of Galesburg, wherever he may be, at home or abroad, speaks proudly of the Institutions of Learning in our city; and well he may, for few towns in our wide land are better off in this respect. We feel inclined to speak at length of these Institutions, but the vast number of subjects upon which we have to speak admonish us that we must "waste no words." The following engraving gives an accurate idea of the outward form of KNOX COLLEGE, but not of the location. The engraver mistook the design and represented the building as on a street, while in fact it is several rods back from the street, and is surrounded with young trees.



Professor GALE gives, in the preceding pages, a full history of this College up to 1845. The Building represented by the above engraving was commenced last year (1856) and will be completed in August next. The Contract for its erection was let to CHARLES ULRICSON of Peoria. It is a very substantial, and at the same time a very beautiful building, and reflects in its design and execution the highest credit upon Mr. Uricson. The cost of this building will not be less than \$55,000.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Board of Trust,—
 Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, *President* of the Board, Rev. George W. Gale, Galesburg, Dea. Thomas Simmons, Galesburg, Nehemiah H. Losey, A. M., Galesburg, John G. Sanburn, Esq., Knoxville, William J. Phelps, Elmwood, Sylvanus Ferris, Esq., Galesburg, Hon. Peter Butler, Cold Brook, Rev. William E. Holyoke, Elgin, Rev. Flavel Bascom, Galesburg, James Bull, Galesburg, James Bunce, M. D., Galesburg, Eli Farnham, Galesburg, Rev. Horatio Foote, Quincy, Rev. Milton Kimball, Augusta, Hon. James Knox, Knoxville, Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburg, Stillman F. Dolbear, Galesburg, Levi Sanderson, Galesburg, Orville H. Browning, Esq., Quincy, Levi S. Stanley, Galesburg, William E. Withrow, Macomb,

Marcus B. Osborn, Esq., Rock Island, Rev. Samuel G. Wright, Toulon.

STILLMAM F. DOLBEAR, *Secretary of Board.*

LUCIUS GARY, *Treasurer.*

The Faculty consists of the following named persons :

REV. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, *President, and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.*

REV. GEORGE W. GALE, *Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.*

NEHEMIAH H. LOSEY, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

INNES GRANT, A. M., *Professor of Ancient Languages.*

HENRY E. HITCHCOCK, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Female Collegiate Department.*

ALBERT HERD, A. M., *Professor of Natural Sciences.*

ERASTUS S. WILLCOX, A. M., *Professor of Modern Languages.*

JUNIUS B. ROBERTS, A. B., *Tutor.*

GEORGE CHURCHILL, A. M., *Principal of the Academic Department.*

EDWARD P. SCOTT, A. B., *Ass't Teacher in the Academic Department.*

MISS ADA H. HAYES, *Principal of the Female Academic Department,*

MISS MARY E. COMSTOCK, *Assistant in Female Academic Department.*

MRS. S. F. DOLBEAR, }
 MRS. MARY B. FLAGG, } *Teachers in Music—Piano or Guitar.*
 MISS C. S. CHAPPELL, }

This Institution now consists of three Departments—Collegiate, Female Collegiate, and Academic. From the Catalogue for 1856 we learn that the grand total of Students in the different Departments is 431.

This is one of the most flourishing Colleges in the United States, and stands second only, we understand, in point of wealth.

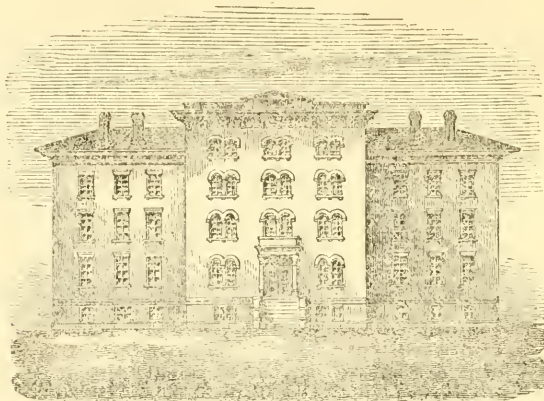
EXPENSES.—

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Tuition in the Collegiate Department, per year, | \$20.00 |
| Tuition in the Academic Department, | \$12.00 to 16.00 |
| Room rent in College Buildings, | 6.00 |
| Contingent Expenses, | 2.00 |

The College dues having been reduced to the lowest consistent

amount, must invariably be paid in advance. No person will be received until he presents the Treasurer's receipt; nor will any pupil be allowed to leave the Institution without permission until the close of the quarter.

Board can be had in good families at from \$1.50 to 2.00 per week, exclusive of washing and room-rent. Board with room and lodging may be had for \$2.50 per week.

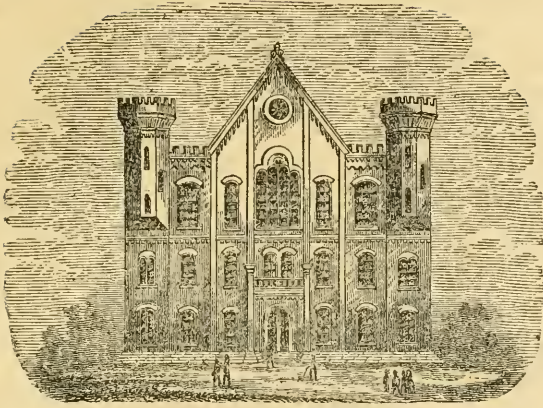


KNOX FEMALE COLLEGE.

The above is an excellent engraving of Knox Female College, engraved from an Ambrotype by Copping, of this city. This building was commenced last year (1856), and will be completed sometime this Spring. The cost will be about \$45,000.

SCHOOLS.

There are six District and four Private Schools in the City. 1st District, Mr. Kent and Miss Sherman, Teachers; 2d District, Mr. Powell; 3d District, Miss C. Fuller; 4th District, Miss Gaylord; 5th District, Mr. Stevens; 6th District, Mr. Bancroft. The private Schools are taught by Miss Mary West, Miss Love, Miss Barnes, and Mr. Phetteplace. Many of our citizens are making an earnest effort to do away with District Schools, and adopt the Union Graded School system. It is to be hoped that the effort will succeed.



LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

The above engraving was also taken from an Ambrotype by Codding, and is a faithful representation of the building. This Institution was chartered in 1851 under the name of the ILLINOIS LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

The College was built under the patronage of the Universalist Denomination in 1851-2. It is now known as LOMBARD UNIVERSITY. It was opened the first of September 1850, under the charge of Prof. P. R. KENDALL as Principal of the Male Department, and Miss C. S. WOODBURY, of Female.

The building formerly occupied was destroyed by fire in 1855. Steps were immediately taken to erect another and larger edifice for the use of the school. This building was commenced in 1856, and is now nearly completed. It will cost about \$30,000. The college is one mile South-east of the Square, on fourteen acres of beautiful grounds, which can not be used for any other than college purposes. This ground is to be laid out and ornamented in beautiful style.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, whose name the Institution bears, was the principal donor. He gave the sum of \$20,000.

The Institution is endowed by sale of Scholarships, the sales of which have already reached \$70,000. There have, also, been donations made in land and money to the amount of \$70,000. The University is in a prosperous condition.

The following named gentlemen constitute the the Board of Trust,—J. W. SPAULDING, M. D., *President*, Galesburg, Hon. S. W. BROWN, *Secretary*, Galesburg, Rev. S. P. Skinner, Chicago, Erastus Hurd, Esq., Galesburg, L. E. Conger, Esq., Galesburg, L. C. Conger, Esq., Galesburg, W. B. Chamberlin, M. D., Burlington, Iowa, Benjamin Lombard, Esq., Henry, John B. Clay, Esq., Galesburg, Alfred Brown, Esq. Henderson, Reuben Heflin, Esq., Henderson, Horatio Reed, Esq., Farmington, Alva Wheeler, Esq. Knoxville, Alfred Knowles, Esq., Oquawka, Rev. Wm. S. Ballou, Galesburg.
 HORATIO REED, Esq., *Treasurer*.

The Faculty consists of the following named persons,—

J. V. N. STANDISH, *Acting President, and Professor of Mathematica.*

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, *Professor of Natural Sciences.*

E. R. BENNER, *Professor of Languages.*

J. H. CHAPIN, *Principal of Academic Department.*

MISS H. A. KENDALL, *Principal of the Female Department, and Teacher of the Ornamental Branches.*

MISS A. STILLMAN, *Assistant in Female Department.*

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

The first newspaper published in Galesburg was called the "*Knox Intelligencer*," and was edited and printed by Rev. C. R. Fisk. It was first issued on or about the first of January, 1849. The *Intelligencer* lived about two years. It was neutral in politics. The office was first located over L. SANDERSON'S Store, but was subsequently removed to a building erected by Mr. Fisk, on the South-west corner of the Public Square.

Near the latter part of the same year, 1849, if we recollect rightly, the "*North-Western Gazetteer*" was started, under the editorial and typographical management of Southwick DAVIS. For a considerable time after its establishment, the *Gazetteer* and the *Knox Intelligencer* were eagerly sought after by the citizens of Galesburg and vicinity on account of the College controversy carried on through their columns. The *Gazetteer* was, also, neutral in politics—in religious matters it favored Congregationalism. The *Intelligencer*

avored Presbyterianism. The *Gazetteer* was published about two years, we believe, though it may have existed for a longer period.

Some time in 1850, if we are correctly informed, the "*News Letter*" made its appearance, under the editorial management of W. S. GALE, Dr. JAMES BUNCE, and G. C. LANPHERE. This paper took the place of the *Knox Intelligencer*. The *News Letter* was an able advocate of local measures in which the people of Galesburg and vicinity were then deeply interested. It had a wide circulation among the friends of the Central Military Tract Railroad, then a *projected* Railroad. Some of the best written articles, upon the subject of Railroads, which were published in the West, during that period, first appeared in the editorial columns of the *News Letter*. The office was over the Furniture Rooms of W. J. WOODS, on the West side of the Square.

At a subsequent period, in 1852, we think, the *News Letter* passed into the hands of S. G. COWAN, who issued it under the title of the "*News Letter and Henry County News*." This title was given it to please its Henry County patrons, who were quite numerous. This was also a neutral paper, though during the latter part of its existence it was somewhat Free Soilish.

In the Fall of 1853 the *News Letter* office passed into the hands of J. W. LANE, and the first political paper ever published in the town made its appearance under the title of the "*Western Freeman*." It was an Anti-Slavery paper. This paper lived only two months.

The office of the "*Western Freeman*" passed into the hands of SOUTHWICK DAVIS and WILLIAM H. HOLCOMB, and on the 5th day of January, 1854, the "*Galesburg Free Democrat*" made its first appearance. This paper then was, and has ever since continued, an Anti-Slavery journal. On the 30th of November 1854 the establishment passed into the hands of WILLIAM J. WOODS, and B. F. HASKINS became the Editor. On the 8th of March, 1855, Mr. Haskens retired from the paper and C. J. SELLON became Editor. On the 26th of July, 1855, the office passed into the hands of S. W. BROWN, R. H. WHITING and D. H. FRISBIE. Mr. S. still continued to act as Editor. On the 1st of November, 1855, the management of the office passed into the hands of S. D. McDONALD. December 11th, 1855, the office again passed into the hands of W. J. WOODS, and shortly afterwards, Mr. Sellon resumed his post of

Editor. On the 18th of August, 1856, Mr. Woods made a sale of the office to J. H. SHERMAN, who is the present proprietor. The paper is now edited by C. J. SELLON & J. H. SHERMAN.

The *Daily Free Democrat*, SELLON & SHERMAN, Editors; J. H. SHERMAN, Proprietor, was commenced on the 17th day of March, 1857.

The "*Knoxiana*," a Monthly Literary Journal, conducted by an association of Students of Knox College was first issued in August, 1850. The first Editors of this Magazine were J. B. WHITE, J. S. DAVIS, J. H. MCCHESENEY and E. L. HURD. The *Knoxiana* is now in its sixth volume. For five years it was published under the management of the "Knoxiana Publication Company." The present volume is published by the ADELPHI SOCIETY. It is printed at the office of the *Free Democrat*. Present Editors, R. B. GUILD, W. E. PHELPS, and GEO. H. BEECHER.

The "*Oak Leaf*," a College Magazine, was first issued from the office of the *Free Democrat*, in October 1856. It is published by the GNOTHAUTH SOCIETY of Knox College. Its present Editors are C. H. BRYANT, M. M. CLARK, and G. WORMAN.

The "*Hemlandet*," a Swedish Lutheran paper, edited by Rev. T. N. HASSELQUIST, first appeared in February 1855. When first published it was the only Swedish newspaper published in the United States. It has a large circulation. It was first printed in the *Free Democrat* office; though subsequently its publisher procured an office of his own. It is now, however, printed on the press of STONE & TAYLOR at the Ben Franklin Office.

SOCIETIES.

The following notices of the Societies named were written out by members.

THE ADELPHI SOCIETY OF KNOX COLLEGE.

It is impossible to state, in an intelligent manner, anything more than the different eras in the history of this Society; unless we wish to give in lengthy detail an account of the difficulties necessarily encountered in guiding it through infancy up to riper years. The "Alma Mater" herself was still rocking in the cradle of her infancy;

and it is not surprising to find her cousin-german childishly nestling at her side.

The first meeting of the members of Knox College for adopting measures preparatory to the organization of this Society was held Oct. 4th, 1843. Messrs. Wm. E. Holyoke, Edwin G. Smith, and James A. Warren were appointed a committee for drafting a constitution, which was reported, and adopted on the 11th. The same committee were continued to draft by-laws; and on the 18th their report was adopted, and the Society was organized under the name of "The Adelphi Lyceum of Knox College." They hoped by associated effort to obtain that cultivation of the heart, which renders friendship's hallowed tie eternal—and feeling the necessity of discipline in order to being prepared "to act well their part in the great arena of thought," and knowing "the importance of correct principles and actions," they pledged themselves to aid each other in securing these objects.

There were two divisions of the Society, the Deltian and Thetian—this was for the purpose of giving all the members an opportunity to enjoy the privileges of the Society as much as possible—upon public occasions, however, both divisions were equally represented. The exercises of the Society were Lectures, Discussions, Essays and Declamations, and the performances were public at such time as it was thought expedient.

It retained the name under which it was organized until April 2d, 1846; when by adopting a revised constitution, the name was changed to the Adelphi of Knox College. And under the operation of this constitution the two divisions before referred to, by a vote of the Society, Jan. 27th, 1850, were lost under one name, although they were recognized in the constitution after the revision. This was the second era in the history of the Society—and having learned wisdom from experience, their constitution and by-laws were better calculated to give permanence and regularity to their proceedings. Their meetings public and private were held at stated times, instead of being discretionary.

As yet there was but this Society connected with the College, and the organization of the "Gnothautii" marks the third era in its history. It would not be proper to mention all the circumstances connected with the organization of this new Society, from the fact

that it is better to forget the follies of youth and learn wisdom to guide the future. Suffice it to say, that things were so managed that the Adelphi, not knowing her real friends, came near being wrecked by the influence of enemies. But the lines of distinction becoming visible, a series of *diplomatic* measures placed the two Societies on equal footing, and, setting aside Society pride, and having emulation enough to maintain an active interest among the members of each in their affairs, they have grown up together in harmony.

The Adelphi was incorporated by an Act of Legislature, approved Feb. 25th, 1847; and under its charter can accumulate an amount not exceeding \$25,000 in property of any description; thus giving ample room for procuring library, apparatus, &c.

This Society offers facilities to the Essayist, the Orator, the Debater, the Poet and Dramatist; and some of its productions would do honor to any age. Its Library amounts to four hundred and seventy volumes at present. Three years ago a small case containing about five shelves four feet long contained the sum total of the society library; and now book-cases and books would not appear to disadvantage in any hall. Progress is the spirit of our age, and the Adelphi has not stood an idle spectator in the onward and upward march of things.

A strong moral sentiment prevails in the Society, and if the gales of prosperity continue to bear her on as in time past, we will expect to see the integrity, honor, and philanthropy of the Brothers doing much to elevate and refine all who may enjoy their influence.

THE GNOTHAUTH SOCIETY OF KNOX COLLEGE.

From the time that Knox College was founded, until Nov. 1st, 1849, only one Literary Society belonged to the Institution. This Society (known as the "Adelphi,") adopted a constitution which did honor to its framers by setting forth their noble purposes and high aims at excellence and was calculated to preserve and perpetuate the same in its subsequent members. But as the Society increased in size, certain evils were permitted to creep in, such as "Senior monopolies,"—unrestrained use of language, and the substitution of Aristocratic for Democratic principles. This soon became intolerable to a few who were unwilling to make any compromise with such principles and consequently they, viz: Hiram G.

Ferris, George Churchill, Wilson T. Smith, Robert J. Adcock, James C. McMurtry, Stephen B. Shemway, W. H. Burrard, Milton L. Comstock, Erastus Wilcox, Edward P. Chambers, Edward A. Lyon, Alexander G. Gower, Thomas H. Hutchinson, and Peter Fenity, met in the lecture room of Wiliston Hall on the 1st of Nov., 1849, for the purpose of forming a new Society which should have in view not only high intellectual attainments, but also a fair distribution of honors and privileges. Then, and there, and by the above named gentlemen, the Society known as the "Gnothautii" of Knox College was organized. A constitution was adopted and subscribed to, which by its perfect adaptation to the wants of such a body, plainly indicates that its framers were under noble and energizing influences. This constitution, together with the by-laws enacted soon after, still remain with only a very few amendments for the government of the Society, and a good degree of that energy and independence of purpose and action which characterized the originators, also remains.

By an act of Legislature this Society became a corporate body which afforded it such privileges as are usually granted such bodies.

The first election of those officers which the constitution demands resulted as follows: Thomas H. Hutchinson, President; Robert J. Adcock, Vice President; Milton L. Comstock, Rec. Secretary; Edward P. Chambers, Cor. Secretary; James C. McMurtry, Treasurer & Librarian.

This organization has for its object the development of intellectual and moral strength and the cultivation of executive and administrative talent. To this end important questions are discussed in the Society's Hall every week—Essays read, and occasionally public performances. It holds its anniversaries on the first Tuesday of every November.

During the current year some of the most distinguished men in the Union have been employed to lecture before the Society, the proceeds of which lectures constitute a Library fund. When funds now on hand shall have been expended, the Library of the Society will consist of about eight hundred well selected volumes.

In addition to the above means and indications of improvement and prosperity the Society not being satisfied with, nor disposed to improve the "Knoxiana," resolved to publish a Magazine under

their exclusive control. Accordingly at the beginning of the present collegiate year, the "Oak Leaf," made its appearance under the particular supervision of three Editors and a General Agent, to be elected at the close of each term.

In short, the Gnothautii Society is prosperous; and including, as it does, a majority of the College students, who are full of honest zeal, it bids fair at no very distant period to accomplish the greatest designs and realize the most sanguine hopes of its noble founders.

Its present officers as elected Sept. 10th, 1856, are,—M. M. Clark, President; Frank Wells, Vice President; E. C. D. Robbins, Rec. Sec.; L. F. Gaylord, Cor. Sec.; C. E. Marsh, Treasurer; Charles Houghton, Librarian.

DEK'ADELPHI SOCIETY OF LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

This is a Literary Society, composed of and conducted by Students of Lombard University. It was organized in Nov., 1855, and its meetings have since been held at the University on Saturday evening of each week. The exercises consist of discussions upon miscellaneous topics, reading of a Magazine, edited and sustained by the ladies of the Society, and general business appertaining to the Society.

It is designed to be a permanent organization connected with the Institution, and to afford the Students an opportunity for improvement in those things not embraced in the regular course of instruction.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 153, A. F. & A. M.

Sixty-three members. Officers: J. W. Spalding, W. M.; W. W. Patch, S. W.; E. W. Weede, J. W.; H. M. Hale, Secretary; J. A. Thompson, Treasurer. Meets the first and third Friday of each month at Masonic Hall, East side Public Square.

GALESBURG LODGE, NO. 142, U. O. of O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, West side Square. Officers: Joseph Hill, N. G.; T. L. Clark, N. G.; A. L. Belknap, R. S.; M. D. Billings, Treasurer. Seventy members.

LIBERAL TEMPLE OF HONOR, NO. 31.

THE AUTO-KELUTHI SOCIETY OF LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

The Society of the "AUTO KELUTHI" was established, September 9th, 1854, by the students of the Collegiate Department of "Illinois Liberal Institute," since "Lombard University." This is now the oldest Society connected with Lombard University. Although conducted for a time under adverse circumstances, being deprived of both library and hall by the burning of the first building of the Institution, yet, by the perseverance of its members, it still continued to promote the objects set forth in the preamble of its constitution, viz: The acquirement of knowledge, the procurement of skill and confidence in debate, and facility in the communication of thought.

Measures are now being taken to incorporate it by charter; a new hall and library rooms are in an active state of preparation, and the future bids fair to attend its efforts with success.

UNION GRADED SCHOOLS.

In addition to the many other institutions of learning in Galesburg we shall shortly have a UNION GRADED SCHOOL. The late lamented SILAS WILLARD left \$20,000 for this object. The bequest was conditional, that the city raise \$30,000 more. This condition will, without doubt, be complied with, when we shall have an ample fund with which to inaugurate the best system of Free Schools ever devised. The school building will be centrally located in order to accommodate all the children in the city.

LECTURES.

During the past two winters our citizens have had the benefit of two courses of Lectures, and enjoyed the privilege of listening to a large number of the most distinguished lecturers in America. The first course was given under the management of the ADELPHI SOCIETY of Knox College, and the second under the management of the GNOTHAUTH SOCIETY. Another course will be given next Winter under the direction of the ADELPHI SOCIETY. To these

Societies much credit is due for their untiring exertions to secure the services of the best talent of the country ; and to our citizen for their liberal support of the enterprise.

POPULATION.

In 1840, the population of the village of Galesburg was 272, as shown by the census of that year. There were 39 families. The population of the Township, including the village, was 516. In the village there were 130 males and 142 females ; 76 persons under ten years of age ; 75 between ten and twenty ; fifty between twenty and thirty ; 27 between thirty and forty ; 29 between forty and fifty ; 8 between fifty and sixty, and 7 between sixty and seventy. The following are the names of the heads of families living in the village at that time :

Sebastian Adams, Sylvanus Ferris, Stillman Dolbear, Harvey Gerauld, George Ferris, D. Edgerton, S. Edgerton, Jacob Edgerton, James Bunce, Herry Ferris, Eleastus Swift, Abram Pollett, Enos M'Enlear, Elisha King, Chamcey Colton, Clarissa Phelps, C. R. Palmer, James Bull, William Holyoke, Daniel Williams, Lucian Mills, Nehemiah Losey, Luke Strong, Robert Bush, Sophia Lyman, John Waters, Gustavus Marsh, Riley Root, Sheldon Goddard, Edward Daly, John Clay, Thomas Simmons, Elam S. Hitchcock, Levi Stanley, Patrick Dunn, Roswell Paine, Junius Prentiss, Sheldon Allen, Hiram Marsh, George W. Gale, Agrippa Martin, Nehemiah West, Barber Allen, Abram Bergen, Levi Spencer, Floyd Buckingham, Caleb Finch, Naaman Churchill, Henry Willecox.

In 1850 the population was less than 800. In 1853 it was a little less than 1400. In June, 1855, it was 2916. At this time, the population within the new city limits is 5,455. The increase since June, 1855, has been 2,539, or nearly 100 per cent. in less than two years.

BUILDINGS.

There were erected in 1856, three hundred and four buildings, at a total cost of \$551,060. This includes the Colleges and other public buidings. Most of the business buildings and many of the

dwellings were first class, costing from \$3,000 to \$12,000, each. Extensive preparations have been made for building the present season, and information in our possession leads us to the conclusion that the number of buildings to be erected this year will not fall far short of four hundred. Many of these will be fine buildings. Some of the business houses, especially, will far surpass in size and beauty of finish, any thing we yet have.

HALLS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS.

As yet we have neither Town Hall nor Market House. Both are sadly needed, and will probably be built during the present year. Most of the Public Meetings are held in the First Church and Lecture Room. Lectures, Concerts, and performances of various kinds are given in those buildings. Park's Hall, corner of Main and Prairie streets, is sometimes used for Theatrical performances, &c. A few thousand dollars could not be invested more profitably than in a good-sized, well-located Market and City Hall.

RAILROADS.

Galesburg is destined in a short time to become a great Railroad Center. We have already a Railroad to Chicago, one to Quincy, one to Burlington, Iowa, and one to Peoria. The road to Chicago was formerly called the Central Military Tract Railroad, and extended from Galesburg to Mendota, where it connected with the Aurora Extension. The Aurora Branch, the Central Military Tract, and the Weston branch of the Peoria & Oquawka road are now called the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. This road does an immense business, and is considered the best property of the kind in the West.

The road to Quincy is called the Northern Cross Railroad, and will, when its connections are completed, form a link in the great thoroughfare between the Northern States and Kansas.

The Peoria & Oquawka Railroad connects us with Peoria, and will in due season form the most direct and cheapest route to the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

In addition to the completed roads we have charters for the "Galesburg & Rock Island Railroad," and for the "Galesburg & Muscatine Railroad." The road from Galesburg to Rock Island will without doubt soon be built. A large amount of stock has already been subscribed, and active effort is making to raise sufficient to put it under contract. The friends of the Galesburg and Muscatine Railroad have organized under their charter, and opened Subscription books.

The Road from Quincy to St. Joseph, Missouri will soon be completed, and we shall be within a few hours' ride of Kansas. The Topeka and St. Joseph Railroad will probably be built within two years, giving us railroad connection with the very heart of that Territory.

The road from Burlington to Nebraska will put us in connection with that Territory also.

The Alton & Rock Island Railroad, of which the Galesburg & Rock Island Railroad will in all probability form a link, will put us in connection with St. Louis, and open to us the great Grocery market of the United States. This road will intersect the Northern Cross Railroad at Macomb, forty-five miles South of Galesburg, and, if it connects with the Galesburg & Rock Island road, use the Northern Cross to this city.

The roads centering here have a very large and beautifully finished Passenger House. It is 174 feet long and 36 feet wide. This building is used for various purposes. There are waiting rooms for passengers—a large and well arranged wash-room—a barber-shop, and a Telegraph office. A part of the building is used for an Eating house, and is kept by Messrs. Blossom & . The dining hall is one of the largest and best finished rooms in the West. The house is kept in the best style. We know of no other Passenger House, East or West, that will equal it in its interior finish.

The freight House of the C. B. & Q. Road is 175 feet long by 30 wide. An addition, 160 feet long will be put on this season, making the whole building 335 feet long. J. W. COTHREN is the Freight Agent. WESTON ARNOLD, Clerk. There are employed, about the Freight house, fifteen laborers.

The Engine Department gives employment to one hundred and forty-five men. E. PRINDLE, foreman of the Finishing Shop; B. H. KIDDER, foreman in the Round House, and C. F. JAURIET, Master Mechanic. The following is the classification of the hands employed: 25 Engineers, 25 Firemen, 30 Machinists in Finishing Shop, 15 Machinist in the Round House, 2 Pattern Makers, 8 Blacksmiths, 5 Boiler Makers, 20 Wipers of Engines, and 15 common laborers.

The Carpenter Shop gives employment to about 30 hands. C. F. ALLEN, Superintendent of Wood Work, J. I. ETHERIGE, Foreman, L. C. WATERS, Clerk.

E. W. WEED, Track Master, has charge of the Track between Burlington and Buda, and has under his charge 150 men.

Telegraph Office, HILL, Operator. H. HITCHCOCK, Assistant Superintendent, B. O. CARR, Clerk of the Engine Department.

The Total number of men employed by this Company at this Station will not fall short of 350.

The American Express Company have an office near the Passenger House.

Messrs. WARD & BARNETT have a large Warehouse near the Depot for storing grain and merchandise. This building is 100 feet long by 40 wide, and two stories high. There are several other Warehouses in the vicinity of the Depot, owned by Produce dealers.

The improvements in this part of the city during the present season will be extensive. A large brick hotel, and several stores are now under contract. It is thought by many that in a short time the heavy Grocery and Hardware establishments will be located there. Lots in the vicinity of the Depot, suitable for business stands, are rapidly increasing in value.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

The following table shows the business of the above named Railroad at this Station for the year 1856. The earnings of the entire Road, 210 miles in length, for 1856, was \$2,020,916.95, or over \$96,000 per mile.

| FROM JANUARY 1st to Dec. 31st, 1856. | No. Bush. No. Bush. of corn forward'd. | No. Bbls. Flour forward'd. | No. live cattle forward'd. | No. live Hogs forward'd. | No. dead Hogs forward'd. | No. Bbls. potash forward'd. | Feet Lumber received. | shingles received. | Bales Lard received. | Local charges on each barge & dist. articles |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1856. | | | | | | | | | | |
| January, | | | 89 | 3,493 | 6,288 | | 330,000 | 120,000 | 150 | 4,005.68 |
| February, | | | 110 | 374 | 5,793 | | 290,000 | 248,000 | 452 | 4,220.71 |
| March, | | 1,615 | 468 | 1,066 | | 122 | 1,335,000 | 765,500 | 2,091 | 11,322.83 |
| April, | 4,423 | 1,554 | 276 | 1,155 | | 1,132 | 1,580,000 | 1,142,000 | 2,331 | 14,040.95 |
| May, | 19,881 | 6,448 | 357 | 425 | | 239 | 1,020,000 | 1,434,000 | 3,996 | 14,943.04 |
| June, | 11,257 | 5,445 | | 880 | | 236 | 2,758,500 | 975,000 | 10,082 | 24,286.34 |
| July, | 19,035 | 1,612 | | 715 | | | 2,020,000 | 1,481,000 | 6,219 | 19,069.02 |
| August, | 48,780 | 23,073 | 34 | 765 | | | 2,045,000 | 933,000 | 9,007 | 20,923.32 |
| September, | 38,909 | 19,796 | 204 | 547 | | | 1,890,000 | 2,150,000 | 6,904 | 22,492.97 |
| October, | 12,550 | 27,206 | 102 | 2,135 | | | 1,840,000 | 1,325,000 | 8,918 | 20,167.89 |
| November, | 3,913 | 1,219 | 85 | 3,292 | | 450 | 1,085,000 | 830,000 | 6,075 | 15,029.86 |
| December, | | | 85 | 1,925 | 165 | 307 | 940,000 | 388,000 | 1,855 | 11,718.49 |
| | 158,748 | 87,968 | 1,788 | 16,779 | 12,246 | 2,506 | 17,733,500 | 12,011,500 | 55,084 | 181,270.30 |

CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS.

Below we give, under appropriate headings, the names of the persons now engaged in business in this city. This list, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is correct and complete. A more extended notice of the leading business houses will be found under the heading of "*Business Notices*."

PHYSICIANS.

The following named gentlemen are engaged in the Practice of Medicine. We think the list is correct:

Alopathic.—James Bunce, John M. Morse, J. W. Spalding, S. D. Slater, M. R. Taylor, H. S. Hurd, A. T. McCurdy, G. W. Barck.

Homeopathic.—Foot & Nye, John Babcock.

Eclectic.—S. B. Chapman.

Hydropathic.—John B. Gully.

J. C. Rutherford.

Dentists.—E. C. Sohn, E. F. Davis.

Lawyers.—W. S. Gale; Hammond & Turley; Boyd & Boggs; Smith & Ford; Pitcher & Mason; Sidney Myers; Hite & Watts; Seiders & Kingsbury, Wm. Andrews.

Dry Goods Merchants.—C. S. Colton & Sons; Ruger & Ogden; Willard, Babcock & Co.; Josiah Tilden; C. H. Mathews; L. Sanderson & Son; P. Vanhorn; Sage & Reed; Wm. A. Wood & Co., Delano & Foster; J. Baker & Co.

Grocery Merchants.—Dunn, Cheesebro & Co.; F. L. & H. S. Smith; Hammond & Co.; Hiram Everest; S. B. Hoisington; Geo. H. Kingsbury; Caleb North; W. F. Tuthill; H. M. Saxton.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.—Reed & Abbott; Wm. Babcock & Co.; Woodbridge & Lawrence.

Boots and Shoes.—S. N. Grose; Isaac Merrill; D. W. Brinkerhoff.

Ready-Made Clothing.—J. R. Gordon; Wisner & Taylor; A. Jacobi; A. B. Mayer; G. W. Anderson; Chalmers & Hopper.

Furniture Dealers.—Bartlett & Judson; Patterson & Wilson; J. C. Bottsford; Dredge, Hester & Co.; R. A. Adams.

Yankee Notions.—W. W. Davis, Wholesale and Retail dealer.

Drug Stores.—O. B. Matteson ; C. White ; C. M. Hamilton.

Book and Music Stores.—J. H. & A. Knapp ; Boishel, Kuhn & Colville.

Crockery, Queensware, &c.—Love & Danaker ; H. V. Disbrow.

Saddle and Harness Shops and Stores.—D. M. Chapin ; S. Lyon ; H. W. Short.

Cigar Store.—Charles Huermann.

Auctioneers.—Hale & Ronell.

Milliners and Dress Makers.—Miss Tubbs & Mrs. Farr ; Miss James ; Mrs. Van Blarcom ; Miss E. A. Stead ; Miss M. J. Miller ; Miss Sarah Conwell ; Mrs. L. C. Stone.

Watch and Jewelry Stores.—H. M. Bartholomew ; J. A. Thompson & Co. ; John Armstrong.

Bankers.—A. D. Reed & Co. ; J. F. Dunn & Co.

Daguerreotypes, &c.—Joseph Hill ; E. Coddling ; W. Petty ; A. R. Brown.

Foundry and Machine Shops.—J. P. Frost & Co. ; C. M. Lawrence ; N. Briggs.

Sash, Blind and Door Factories.—Mars & Gimble ; G. D. Colton ; J. P. & D. Chapman ; White & Jenkins ; H. B. Weeks.

Chain Pumps.—Delano & Foster.

Plow Shops.—E. Dailey ; James Smith ; R. S. Patterson ; G. D. Colton.

Blacksmith Shops.—C. M. Brown ; T. H. Mooney ; Patterson & Scott ; S. S. Smith ; Nels Hockinson ; P. Gabrison ; F. Payne ; John Hobbard.

Flour and Feed Store.—W. C. Goudey.

Lumber Yards.—M. & G. A. Tryon & Love ; N. Anthony ; P. S. & E. Post ; A. L. Belknap ; Stewart & Gilbert.

Baker Shops.—Fitch & O'Harra ; Thos. McQueen ; R. Hinsey.

Livery Stables.—W. D. Look & Co. ; O. Nichols ; G. D. Schenck.

Shoemaker Shops.—S. N. Grose ; L. Eger ; B. Linegar ; S. O. Norgen.

Wagon Shops.—Bergen & Sisson ; Hobbard & Willard ; L. H. Fuller.

Insurance Companies and Agencies.—Galesburg Home Ins. Co. ; Galesburg Mutual Ins. Co. Both of these Companies were chartered in the recent Session of the Legislature. No organization has yet taken place. Agents of other Companies,—D. Sanborn ; Lucius Chapman ; J. P. Dorman.

Land Agents.—S. W. Gale ; D. H. Frisbie ; Nettleton & Drummond ; Stewart, Mourer & Hurd ; H. H. May ; Hammond & Turley ; L. Stevens & Co.

Painters.—R. A. Adams ; Everts & Chamberlin ; James Gregory ; John A. Johnson ; Thos. Livesey ; J. B. Simpkins ; Thos. Fairman ; John Oden ; Charles Anderson ; Bemis & Dickerson ; George Wright.

Butcher Shops.—Proud & Allen ; Brinkerhoff & Washburn ; Philip Kraus.

Hotels.—Haskell House ; Galesburg House ; City Hotel ; Henshaw House.

Boarding Houses.—Mrs. T. A. Bergen ; Miss Sarah Crean, Adin Russell ; Jesse Beals ; Jonathan Dudley ; James Jerome ; Mrs. A. L. Prentice ; David Jerome ; L. R. Saunders ; A. E. Hotchkiss ; Mrs. F. S. Denton ; Mrs. Mary Griffith ; Miss Mary Brown ; Miss Nancy A. Shaver.

Printing Offices.—J. H. Sherman ; Stone & Taylor ; T. N. Hasselquist.

Book Binderies.—Boishel, Kuhn & Colville ; Stone & Taylor.

Editors.—J. H. Sherman, C. J. Sellon, Editors *Free Democrat* ; T. N. Hasselquist, Editor *Hemlandet* ; R. B. Guild, W. E. Phelps and Geo. H. Beecher, Editors *Knoxiana* ; Charles H. Bryant, M. M. Clark and G. Worman, Editors *Oak Leaf* ; E. Coddling, Editor *Advertiser*.

Carpenters.—T. P. Chapman ; A. N. Carpenter ; Benjamin and Charles Johnson ; George Bell ; John Collins ; J. M. Carson ; John W. Boyd ; Robert T. Bronson.

Masons.—George Bancroft ; Stephen Wilcox ; George Smith ;

Luke Brown ; G. O. Butterfield ; Andrew Berglen ; R. C. Hanes ; W. Wheeler.

Grist Mills.—H. B. Stebbins, Parker & Co.; Jordan & Hill.

Barbers—John Seman ; James Finchee ; T. R. Paine ; J. Jackson ; Varvel Florville.

Justices of the Peace.—A. C. Wiley ; C. White.

Notary Public.—G. C. Lanphere ; A. C. W. Lucius Gary ; L. A. E. Holcomb.

Drayman.—George Stropes ; R. T. Felkins ; Nathan Coleman ; Peter Anderson ; Harlem Willis.

Constables.—Wm. Follett ; A. C. Tyler.

Deputy Sheriff.—L. Conger.

MANUFACTORIES.

The various lines of Railroad completed and centering here, and those in contemplation and likely to be speedily built, renders all parts of the country easy of access from this point ; and this, together with the fact that coal is abundant and cheap, and steam a more reliable and cheaper motive power than water, makes this a very desirable point for manufactories. Before we proceed to speak of those we have we will mention one or two which we have not, and which would pay handsomely. First a *Paper Mill*. We have no running water to be used for this purpose, but any amount of the purest and best water can be had by digging. A well capable of yielding a sufficient amount of water could be obtained at a less cost than the expense of building a dam across an ordinary mill stream. The large demand for printing and wrapping paper, and the high price, would afford such a factory a sure support.

We also need a *Barrel, Tub and Bucket Factory*. In this business the amount expended is principally for labor, the cost of the lumber in a barrel, tub or bucket being a very small percentage of the selling price of the manufactured article. Lumber of all kinds is dearer here than at some other points where such factories are in operation. But when we consider the fact that an ordinary flour barrel sells here for *sixty cents*, and that nineteen-twentieths of the

Tubs and Buckets and other Wooden Ware sold in the west is imported from the Eastern States at a heavy expense for freight, the disadvantage of a comparatively higher price for lumber is more than over-balanced. The demand for these is great and increasing, and the sales are enormous. If we had money to invest in manufacturing we know of no other business in which we would so readily engage. Persons who design engaging in such an enterprise in the West would do well to visit Galesburg before determining upon a location.

There are others of which we might speak if we had the space, but we must content ourself with the general remark that this is an excellent point for the manufacture of all articles in general use, where cheap motive power and an extensive market are the principal requisites.

CITY FOUNDRY.

Among the many noteworthy objects in Galesburg, is the City Foundry of J. P. FROST & Co. This Foundry was established in 1856, and the first casting was done on the 4th of March of that year. It was thought at the time to be a hazardous undertaking to put up a Foundry at this point to compete with Chicago, Peoria, Burlington and Quincy, but our enterprising townsmen, FROST & HARRINGTON, thought there was a necessity for such an establishment, and they invested their capital in it. They put up a large building for a Machine Shop, Pattern Shop and Foundry, and a smaller one for a Blacksmith Shop, and went to work. The result more than justified their expectations, and the vast amount of work demanded by the country, has compelled them to make arrangements to add to their buildings this Spring, and to otherwise increase their facilities for doing work. This establishment has the reputation of turning out excellent work of all kinds, but more especially Engines. During the short time they have been in operation, they have built several engines which have given entire satisfaction. They have now on the stocks a 30 horse power engine, for parties in Kewanee. They also make a great many castings for the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

The firm now consists of J. P. FROST, A. HARRINGTON, W. S. BELLOWS and L. C. FIELD. They are all energetic, go-ahead Young

American business men, as well as masters of their business in all of its departments. The Foundry is on Simmons street near Pres. Blanchards. Tuesday and Friday, we believe, are their casting days, and those who have never witnessed such work would be well paid for the time consumed in making them a visit.

They melt about two thousand pounds of iron per day, employ about twenty hands, and are doing about \$25,000 worth of business per year. Brass castings are also made at this establishment.

BROWN'S ILLINOIS CORN PLANTER MANUFACTORY.

GEO. W. BROWN, Esq., the proprietor of the establishment and the inventor of the Machine, commenced experimenting with the first one in 1852. In 1853 he obtained his first patent, and made 12 machines, which were successfully used by the farmers in the vicinity of his shop which he had built on his farm, ten miles from Galesburg. In 1854 he manufactured 100. In 1855 he made 278, and also obtained a patent on an additional improvement.

From the universal favor manifested toward his Planters by the farmers, the fact became apparent to Mr. B., that to meet the increasing demand, he must greatly enlarge his manufacturing facilities. Accordingly in 1856 he erected his present shop in this place, equipped it with steam power, and also supplied it with the various modern improvements in machinery, to facilitate the rapid and successful manufacture of this "*great Western invention for planting the prairies.*"

For the planting season of 1856, he manufactured and sold 503, and many more could have been sold could they have been made in time. Mr. B. finds the demand steadily increasing for these machines, and he is constantly enlarging and extending his works to enable him to meet it. For this year, 1857, he is manufacturing 1000, giving employment to fifty men, using 120,000 feet of lumber, and thirty tons of iron.

It is evident from the history of this Planter, that it is gradually becoming one of the fixed and permanent implements of agriculture upon the western prairies; and that the time will soon come when the western farmer will feel that he can no more successfully plant

an average number of acres of corn without the aid of this machine, than he could harvest his grain or grass without a reaping or mowing machine.

ROTARY FAN BLOWER.

Among the many improvements in Galesburg, is a machine for clearing Railroads of snow, called a rotary Fan Blower.

The machine was invented January 23d, 1855, and patented January 29th, 1856, by Riley Root and Samuel G. Holyoke. Its construction is that of a heavy iron shaft, on the front of which, is fastened a fan, two feet in width and 14 feet in diameter, weighing in all about two tons. The fan consists of four wings, on the front edge of which, are steel knives eight inches in width and 14 feet long with projecting spurs to loosen up the snow as it advances forward. The Blower is to be driven by a 25 horse power engine and made to rotate as fast as its structure will bear. It is designed to rotate cross-wise of the track, and so arranged as to rotate either way, to suit the direction of the wind. The advantage gained in this machine, over the usual snow plow, is, that this machine cuts up the snow and throws it to a great distance from the track, whilst the snow plow can only throw it to short distances, and even then a portion of the one half that is thrown towards the wind, will be blown immediately back again. Another important consideration is, that after two or three passages with the plow through deep drifts, the snow becomes so solid at the sides of the track, that a resort to the shovel is necessary. It is our opinion that when the machine is brought into full requisition, it will advance the cause of Railroads far into northern countries, and that it will supercede any machine hitherto invented for that purpose.

G. D. COLTON'S PLANING MILL AND PLOW FACTORY.

G. D. Colton's Planing Mill and Plow Factory stands a little Northwest of the Passenger Depot. It was built in 1856. In this establishment is one of Fisk's celebrated Planing Machines, which does its work better and faster than any thing of the kind we ever witnessed in operation. For planing, tonguing and grooving flooring it has no equal. It will plane about 1,000 feet of lumber

per hour. In the same building is a Circular Saw for converting boards into siding. In the basement is an engine of about 20 horse power, manufactured by GAGE & Co., of Chicago. It is an excellent piece of workmanship, and performs its various duties with that quiet and steadiness that characterizes nearly all great workers—whether men or machines. In another part of the building is the Blacksmith Shop, where the iron work for TURLEY'S celebrated Plows is done. The grinding of the mould boards is also done in this shop. In the third story of the main building, workmen are engaged in stocking and painting the plows. These plows, we think are destined in a short time to come into general use. Mr. Colton contemplates making additions to his buildings and Machinery to meet the wants of his increasing business. He is an enterprising man and is worthy of patronage and success.

MARS, GIMBLE & CO'S SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY AND PLANING MILL.

One of the largest manufacturing establishments in Galesburg is the Sash, Door and Blind Manufactory and Planing Mill of MARS, GIMBLE & Co. Several years ago, in 1844, we think, Mr. Gimble started the first Sash, Door and Blind factory in this city. He then performed all the work by hand. But as the town and country increased in population, the number of houses increased, and, in consequence, there was a heavy demand for such articles as he manufactured. Last year he entered into partnership with Mr. MARS, and the business was carried on under the name and style of MARS & GIMBLE. They immediately after the formation of the partnership, erected, the large building a little Northeast of the Depot, which they now occupy. In this building they placed a large amount of machinery for the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds, and also, an excellent Planing machine and Surface machine. Their Engine, a beautiful piece of machinery, was built at the Foundry and machine Shop of J. P. Frost & Co., in this city. They now give employment to about twenty hands, and turn out a vast amount of work. In addition to their Factory, they have a building near by in which they keep a very large stock of Glass of all sizes and every quality. In the upper story of this building the glazing and sash painting is done.

They also keep a Lumber Yard, where all kinds of building lumber can be obtained. This they sell in a rough state or plane and manufacture it to order.

Persons wishing to build would do well to visit this establishment before perfecting their arrangements or making their purchases of material.

Factory corner of South and Chambers Streets.

There are many other manufacturing establishments worthy of notice in this connection, but we have not the space to devote to them. There are Plow Manufactories, Wagon and Carriage Factories, Mills, &c. &c.

ELECTIONS, CITY CHARTER, & C.

VOTE OF THE TOWN IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1856.

On the 4th of November, 1856, the vote in this Township stood as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Fremont..... | 699 |
| Buchanan..... | 160 |
| | ----- |
| Fremont's majority..... | 539 |
| William Kellogg for Congress..... | 704 |
| J. W. Davidson " " | 159 |
| | ----- |
| | 545 |

VOTE FOR PROHIBITION.

On the 1st Monday in June the people of Illinois voted for and against a prohibitory Liquor Law. In this town the majority in favor of the Law was 404. There were 516 votes cast. This was the vote of the Township.

During the past winter a City Charter for Galesburg was granted by the Legislature. In that Charter the question of giving the Common Council discretionary power to license the sale of intoxicating drinks was submitted to the voters of the city. On the first Monday in April a vote was taken and resulted as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| For Prohibition..... | 462 |
| For Power to License..... | 104 |
| | ----- |
| Majority for Prohibition..... | 358 |

There were 668 votes cast, but there were 113 who did not vote on this question.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES ELECTED IN 1856.

E. R. Adams,
E. M. Jordan,

R. H. Whiting,
L. C. Field,
L. C. CONGER, *Pres.*

Geo. W. Ford, *Clerk.*

CITY OFFICERS ELECTED ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1857, UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Mayor,</i> | Henry R. Sanderson, |
| <i>City Clerk,</i> | O. S. Pitcher, |
| <i>Marshal,</i> | F. P. Sisson, |
| <i>Assessor,</i> | David Sanborn, |
| <i>Treasurer,</i> | A. M. Phelps. |
| <i>Street Commissioner,</i> | J. Burlingham, |
| <i>Police Magistrate,</i> | A. C. Wiley, |
| “ “ | L. C. Conger, |
| <i>City Justice of the Peace,</i> | M. D. Cook, |
| <i>Alderman 1st Ward,</i> | J. H. Sherman, |
| “ 2nd “ | Edwin Post, |
| “ 3rd “ | James F. Dunn, |
| “ 4th “ | J. W. Cothren, |
| “ 5th “ | Marcus Belden, |
| “ 6th “ | E. M. Jordan. |

BOUNDARY OF THE CITY AND THE WARDS.

We take from the City Charter the following sections which define the boundary of the City and the Wards :

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, that all the districts of country in the County of Knox and State of Illinois, consisting of the tracts of land known as the West half of the South West quarter of Section one, the South half of section two, the South half of section three, the South East quarter and East half of the South West quarter of section four, and the East half of the North West quarter and the East half of the South West quarter of section nine, the East half of section nine, sections ten and eleven, the West half of the North West quarter and the West half of the South West quarter of section twelve, the West half of the North West quarter and the West half of the South West quarter of section thirteen, sections fourteen and fifteen, the East half section sixteen, the East half of the North West quarter and the East half of the South West quarter of section

sixteen, the East half of the North West quarter of section twenty-one, the North East quarter of section twenty-one, the North half of section twenty-two, the North half of twenty-three, and the West half of the North West quarter of section twenty-four in Township eleven(11) North, one (1) East, is hereby erected into a city, by the name of the City of Galesburg.

SEC. 3. The City of Galesburg shall be divided into six wards, the boundaries of which shall be as follows: The territory bounded on the North by the centerline of Main Street, on the south by the center line of South Street, on the east by the center line of Seminary Street, on the west by the center line of West Street, shall be called the *First Ward*.

The territory bounded on the north by the center line of North Street, on the south by the First Ward, on the east by the center line of Seminary Street, on the west by the center line of West Street, shall be called the *Second Ward*.

The territory bounded on the west by the center line of West Street, and by the same line extended to the northern limits of the city, on the south by the center line of North Street and the same extended to the eastern limits of the city, and bounded on the north and east by the City limits, shall be called the *Third Ward*.

The territory bounded on the north by the Third Ward, on the west by the center line of Seminary Street, and the same being extended to the southern limits of the city, and on the east and south by the City limits, shall be called the *Fourth Ward*.

The territory bounded on the east by the Fourth Ward, on the north by the center line of South Street, and the same line extended to the Western limits of the city, and on the south and West by the City limits, shall be called the *Fifth Ward*.

The Territory bounded on the south by the Fifth Ward, on the east by the First, Second, and Third Wards, on the north and west by the City limits, shall be called the *Sixth Ward*.

The boundaries of the said Wards may be, by the City Council, changed from time to time. The City Council may create additional Wards as occasion may require, and fix the boundaries thereof.

C E M E T E R I E S .

The burying-ground where rest the bodies of nearly all who have died in Galesburg, is three squares West of the Public Square, and fronts on the North on Main Street. This Grave-yard is now in the very heart of the town; and for this reason, as well as because it was becoming too small, a piece of ground containing thirty acres, about three-fourths of a mile West of the Western limits of the city, has been purchased for a New Cemetery. It is called LINWOOD CEMETERY. It is designed to improve and ornament this spot, and make it a fitting and beautiful resting place for the dead.

P O S T O F F I C E .

The Post Office is located on Broad Street, directly opposite the First Church. The following named persons have held the office successively: N. H. Losey; Sidney Edgerton; C. R. Palmer; W. Selden Gale; David Sanborn and G. C. Lanphere. Mr. LANPHERE is the present incumbent.

A M I T Y C O L L E G E A S S O C I A T I O N .

The above Association was organized in Galesburg in 1853. The object of this Association was to build up an Institution of Learning in the West, similar to Knox College, and to draw around it an intelligent, enterprising and reformatory community. We can not, in the brief space we have to spare, give any thing like a full history of this enterprise. Benjamin F. Haskins was the originator of the idea. The first meeting of the Stockholders and those friendly to the enterprise was held at the house of WILLIAM J. Woods, who was then favorably impressed with the idea, and who has ever since been an active member of the Association. B. F. Haskins, William J. Woods and James McQuinn, were appointed a Committee to look up a suitable location. On the 12th of April Mr. Woods and Mr. Haskins started on their mission. They did not find a suitable location. In 1855 another exploring committee was appointed, and they selected Page County, Iowa, as the seat of the Institution the Association proposed to found. Lands were purchased—a town was laid out and called AMITY—the college is called AMITY COLLEGE. The enterprise bids fair to be highly successful, and the Great West will be indebted to Galesburg for another amply endowed Institution of Learning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. S. COLTON & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Iron, Nails, &c., &c.

This firm consists of C. S. COLTON, JOHN B. COLTON and FRANCIS COLTON. The readers of this little history have read the name of CHAUNCEY S. COLTON among those who arrived here in 1826. At that early day he opened in the Colony Settlement at Henderson Grove a small stock of Goods. At that time help was not easily obtained, and Mr. Colton's means were limited. It was determined to locate the College at this point, and early in the Spring of 1837 the work of building up Galesburg was commenced. Leaving his store in charge of his family, Mr. C. took his axe and team and cut and hauled the timbers for his first store building and dwelling in Galesburg. If we are correctly informed, he performed most of the labor in building them. During that year, (1837), he removed his goods and his family from the Colony Settlement at Henderson Grove to Galesburg, and commenced a business which from that day to this he has successfully prosecuted.

All old residents of Illinois must have a vivid recollection of the fact that the farmers of the country were, as a general thing, poor men. Nineteen-twentieths of them were in debt for their land, or the money with which it was entered. What little means they may have brought with them was necessarily invested in improvements, teams, wagons, plows, &c. It was to this class of men that Mr. Colton was compelled to sell his merchandise, if he sold at all. But he did not hesitate to sell to them. He took in exchange for his goods nearly every thing the farmers had to sell, and notwithstanding the inconvenience and expense of having to wagon goods and produce a distance of forty-five or fifty miles, he managed to do a successful business. As his capital and facilities for doing business increased, he extended long credits to the farmers of this vicinity, and not a few of them owe their present substantial prosperity to his timely assistance. In numerous instances he has gone year

after year without his dues to enable farmers to make payments on their lands and secure their farms. In this respect there are few men in the West deserving of more credit than Channey S. Colton.

When it was a matter of extreme doubt whether we should have a Railroad to Galesburg, he, in common with other public spirited citizens, stepped promptly forward, and subscribed a large amount of stock to the enterprise. To all worthy public enterprises he subscribes with a liberal hand.

On the site where he built his first store, cor. of Main Street and Public square, now stands a block of five large brick stores, two of them three stories high, and three of them two. The two next to Main Street are occupied by himself and sons. They are now doing a heavier business than ever heretofore, and we commend them to the Public as men every way worthy of patronage.

WM. A. WOOD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., corner of cherry and Main Streets, (Brown & Whiting's old stand), Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. WOOD is among the oldest Merchants in the place, having commenced business in 1845 with L. SANDERSON, in the store now occupied by SANDERSON & SON. His business, at that time, was that of exchanging Cloths for Wool. In 1852 the partnership between Sanderson and Wood was dissolved, and Mr. W. went into business in the house now occupied by Mr. GROSE as a Shoe Store. In 1853 he built the store generally and well known as BROWN & WHITING'S stand. Here he continued in business until 1855, when he sold out to Brown & Whiting. During the same year he opened a store in the building on the corner of Cherry and Main Streets, directly opposite the Haskell House. While here he had several partners in business. In 1857 he bought the stock of Brown & Whiting and also the building, where he is now engaged in a heavy and prosperous business. It is an old saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," but it does not hold true in Mr. WOOD'S case, for all his changes have been profitable. To say a word in his favor to the old citizen is superfluous—they all know him to be an honorable, upright, conscientious dealer, and a pleasant man to trade with. To the stranger who has just arrived, and has not yet selected his

permanent places of trade, we would suggest that a visit to this establishment may inure to his profit and result in long-continued patronage, and mutual benefits to himself and Mr. W. His Stock is among the largest in the city—carefully selected and sold at the lowest living rates.

REED'S BANK.—This Institution was chartered at the last Session of the Legislature. Its officers are A. D. REED, President, E. L. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The following statement was published on the 9th of April, 1857:

| | |
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| Capital Stock paid in and invested according to law, . . . | \$52,935.85 |
| Notes in circulation, | 47,300.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$100,235.85 |

RESOURCES :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Stock deposited as security for circulation, | \$52,935.85 |
| Notes of other banks on hand, | 12,427.00 |
| Specie on hand, | 6,761.00 |
| Deposited with other Banks and Bankers, | 28,112.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$100,235.85 |

THE GALESBURG HOUSE, Main Street, Galesburg, WM. ANDERSON, Landlord ; JOHN V. HEERMANCE, Clerk.

This popular tavern was built by President Kellogg, of Knox College, about 15 years ago ; and after passing through several hands, and having been repeatedly enlarged, was purchased by Mr. Wm. Anderson, the present proprietor, in 1854. Under the different landlords it has always enjoyed a liberal patronage from the public ; and from having at first but ten sleeping rooms has now increased to over fifty. Mr. Anderson, the excellent landlord, devotes his whole attention to promoting the comfort and convenience of his guests ; keeps an excellent *Table d'Hôte* ; gives special attention the arrival and departure of trains, and carries his guests free of charge to and from the Depot in a well appointed omnibus, got up in the best city style.

The stages for Muscatine and Rock Island leave the Galesburg House—for Muscatine on Thursdays, and for Rock Island on Mondays and Thursdays.

Good Stabling is connected with the Hotel to meet the wants of the traveling community.

BOISHEL, KUHN & COLVILLE, Bookbinders, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, Southwest Corner of the Public Square.

The partners of this firm are J. W. BOISHEL, J. S. KUHN, and R. COLVILLE. The Bookselling department of the business was established several years ago by the senior partner, Mr. Boishel. In Sept., 1855, Mr. Kuhn joined him in partnership, at which time the stock was considerably augmented, and has since been gradually increased, till it now comprises quite an extensive assortment of works in miscellaneous literature; all the books in use in both the Colleges, and the other schools; the different publications of the Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the Sabbath School Union; besides a large and well assorted stock of miscellaneous stationery of all kinds. Mr. B. has for several years traveled regularly over some of the adjoining counties, having a team and wagon adapted for that purpose.

Messrs. B. & K. having often felt the want of a well appianced Bookbindery in Galesburg, resolved to establish one in connection with their Bookselling business; and being desirous of securing the services of a person of experience, and fully competent to undertake its management in all the different branches, they were recommended, at the end of 1855, to correspond with Mr. Colville—then in business in Chicago—the result of which was, that on the first of May, 1856, Mr. C. arrived in Galesburg with all the machinery requisite for establishing the Bookbinding, which was immediately commenced in the building adjoining their bookstore. That success would soon attend the arrangement gone into, was soon apparent, the premises being shortly found too limited for the manufacture of Blank Books and the usual class of miscellaneous Bookbinding. In consequence of this, early in February of the present year, the bindery was moved to the brick building known as Colton's Block—on the same floor as the *Free Democrat* office—where it is now located. Since the business was first started several specimens of elegant Bookbinding have been turned out, proving that the artisan understands his business, and convincing the citizens of Galesburg, that they have no need to go from home for any thing whatever, required in that line. In Blank Books also, from the smallest to those of the largest class, evidence has been satisfactorily given,

that they can be manufactured quite as well at home as abroad, thus saving the party requiring the article a deal of trouble, and the advantage of having it done under his own supervision, besides the self-gratification of assisting in some degree, the development of our home manufactures. A short time since, a Paging Machine of the newest and most approved construction was added to the Bindery, so that it may now be said to be one of the most complete in any city of equal size in the West, there being in fact no establishment of a similar nature, where an equal amount of capital is embarked, or experience in the business brought to bear upon it, within a radius of many miles.

This firm have now two wagons on the road, and are wholesale agents for several articles,—Sheet and Roller Maps, Prints, etc. etc., which, as well as Blank Books, can be supplied on as good terms as at New York, or other eastern cities. It was hoped that a brick building would ere this have superceded the wooden one, in which the bookselling is yet carried on: whether this may be put up during the present season, remains to be seen—we sincerely hope so; a few such being much wanted in this locality, to preserve what may be termed the equilibrium of the city.

J. R. GORDON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., Main Street, opposite the Haskell House, Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. Gordon commenced business in Galesburg in 1854. He established the first regular Clothing Store ever opened in this city. He first opened in a small wooden building erected by W. J. WOODS, on the South side of the Public Square, where, by close attention to business—a stock carefully selected and constantly full—low prices and fair dealing, he gained a good business reputation and secured an excellent run of custom. In 1856 he built the store he now occupies. Here his customers and his success followed him, and here he is now doing a heavier business than ever heretofore. Mr. Gordon is an American, and, though he sells goods as cheap as the cheapest, he does not do business upon the Jew principle. He treats all alike and all fairly. We bespeak for him that liberal patronage to which his long residence among us, excellent Goods and low prices so justly entitle him.

WILLIAM H. BABCOCK & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Farming Implements, North side of the Public Square, Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. Babcock came here in June, 1853, and went into the Stove and Tin-Smithing business with his father. Their shop was in the brick building adjoining the store now occupied by Willard, Babcock & Co. After the death of his father he built the store now occupied by him on the North side of the Square. The store was built in 1855. In December, 1856, he associated with him in business, Mr. J. F. STILSON, and the name and style of the firm became William H. Babcock & Co.

In addition to the Stove, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware business, which they carry on extensively, they keep what may properly be termed an "AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE," where every kind of implement used in Western Farming may be found. The advantages of such an establishment to the farming community can hardly be properly appreciated, save by those farmers who toiled for years in this part of the West without being able to procure any thing better than a wooden mould-board plow, and an old-fashioned harvesting cradle, and hand rake. Now the farmers of Knox and the surrounding Counties can come to Galesburg with the full assurance of finding at the above named establishment every thing used by them from a pitch fork to a threshing machine. Here may be found Deere's celebrated Plows, in praise of which too much can not be said. Harvesting and Mowing machines, of the most approved patterns, can always be found, and on manufacturers terms. Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Planters, Corn Shellers and Corn Knives can also be had here. Machines for hulling and cleaning clover seed—large iron kettles for boiling corn, potatoes, &c., for Stock, and, in short, every thing in the Stove, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Farming Implement line used by farmers or housekeepers, can be found here at reasonable prices. Messrs. B. & Co., are fair and honorable dealers, enterprising men, and ever on the alert to secure for their customers all that is new and valuable in their line. They are building up a very extensive and valuable business, and we commend them to the public as young men every way worthy of liberal patronage.

SAGE & REED, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Clothes, Cassimeres, shawls, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Straw Goods, Carpets, Wall Paper, &c. &c., one door West of the Haskell House, Main Street, Galesburg, Illinois.

Messrs. **SAGE & REED** formerly transacted business in Farmington, Illinois. In the Spring of 1856 they came to this city and erected the large and beautiful store now occupied by them.

They filled the establishment with the largest and richest assortment of Goods ever brought to this city; and, by means of extensive and systematic advertising, they soon built up a tremendous business. They hoisted the sign of the "REGULATOR," and by that name their establishment is known for a hundred miles around. They sell their goods at extremely low prices—deal justly and fairly with all—and extend to their customers such accommodations as those in large and successful business alone can afford to. Strangers in the city should pay this store a visit, and learn from its packed shelves and crowded rooms what a large amount of business is transacted here. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to call on them. Residents need not be told that it is a cheap store—they know that already.

REED & ABBOTT, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware; Stoves; Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware; Iron, Nails, &c. &c. Colton's Block West side Public Square.

This firm formerly transacted business in Farmington, Fulton County, Ills., from whence they removed to this city in the Spring of 1856. This is by far the largest establishment of this kind in this part of the West. They have two large rooms in Colton's Block, the store formerly occupied by Barry & Field, the cellar under Reed's Bank, and several other rooms literally jammed with Hardware, Stoves, Iron, Tinware, &c. &c. A person naturally wonders, at first, where it all goes to; but after remaining about the premises an hour or so, he soon discovers that the wants of the wide extent of country with which they deal demand it all. They ship goods to all the towns in the immediate vicinity of Galesburg, and also to points in Iowa. They have been here but a short time, and yet by placing their Goods at low

figures, and honorable dealing, they have built up an immense business, and made themselves favorably and widely known.

It is to such men that our city owes much for its reputation abroad as an extensive and cheap market. To all who deal in or use articles in their line we commend them as every way worthy of liberal patronage. Builders, Blacksmiths, country dealers, and housekeepers will do well to call on them before making their purchases elsewhere.

O. B. MATTESON, General Dealer in Drugs, Medicines ; Paints and Dye-Staffs ; Surgical Instruments ; Tobacco and Cigars ; Fancy Articles ; Plain and Fancy Stationery ; Perfumery, &c. &c.

Colton's Block, West Side Public Square, Galesburg, Ill.

O. B. is one of our most enterprising merchants, and as the result of a prudent use of his opportunities is steadily advancing as one of our most extensive Dealers. In 1852 Mr. M. commenced business with Judge Lanphere, and continued the partnership for a year on Dr. White's corner, South side of the Square. At that time the yearly amount of business was \$4,000, while now it has increased to \$15,000. In the Spring of 1854 Mr. Matteson built the gravel store West side of the Square, which one year thereafter he sold to A. D. Reed, Esq., and removed to his present very commodious and tastefully fitted up Store in Colton's Block. O. B. is somewhat of an innovator too, for he was the first to introduce to the thirsty and parched up lieges a Soda Fountain in the summer of 1853. The Vicar of Wakefield's wife was noted for the excellence of her gooseberry wine, and O. B. is equally noted for the superiority of his Soda Water. He also introduced after a hard fought battle with prejudice the now popular burning fluid or spirit gas, which is used by almost every family in town. He makes the fluid himself, and supplies lamps of every style. Thirdly, he introduced the system of compounding physicians' prescriptions, for which purpose his brother Asa has been qualifying himself by an attendance at the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia. O. B. may therefore be set down as a young man of spirit and enterprise, who has made his mark among us. His Stock of goods is large and varied, and the man himself is just such a one as we would like to deal with on all occasions, for his good nature and cheerfulness never forsake him.

STEWART, MOURER & CO., Insurance Agents and Dealers in Real Estate.

This firm, under the name and style of STEWART & MOURER, commenced business in the early part of 1856. Subsequently Dr. H. S. HURD entered the firm and the above name and style was adopted. The firm now consists of J. C. STEWART, D. J. MOURER and J. C. SCROGGS. Their office is over Reed's Bank, corner of Main Street and the Public Square.

The numerous and shameful frauds too often practiced upon the unsuspecting by Land Companies have had the effect to make land buyers very cautious in their transactions with Land Agents and dealers; and they need strong assurances that the money they deposit for purchases will be honestly accounted for, and that the titles they receive shall be valid. We are glad that this is so, and rejoice that the "confidence" system of transacting business has exploded.

To the thousands of residents of other States to whom this pamphlet will be sent, we commend the above firm as a fair-dealing and responsible one. Persons wishing to intrust them with business, or to make purchases of them, may institute inquiries respecting their integrity and responsibility with the full assurance of satisfactory replies. Although they make entries of land, and purchases, and locate Warrants when desired, yet the lands they offer for sale are generally their own, and those who purchase of them save the fees and commissions usually exacted by those who sell the lands of others. They have for sale, at all times, improved lands, town lots, &c. &c.

They are also Agents for some of the most reliable Insurance Companies in the country, and take risks at the Companies' rates.

JOSIAH TILDEN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Boots and shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Groceries, &c. &c., Main Street, Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. TILDEN first commenced business in Galesburg as early as 1852, in company with DAVID SANBORN. The name and style of the firm was SANBORN & TILDEN. This firm did a successful business, and the copartnership continued until 1856. In that year (1856) Mr. Tilden built the Store he now occupies. It was said by an observant writer, THEODORE PARKER, we think, that ninety-five per cent. of all who had ever engaged in the mercantile busi-

ness in the city of Boston, had failed. He thought the percentage of failures in the *country* equaled this. To succeed in this business, then—to pursue it without failure or suspension for a number of years, as Mr. TILDEN has done, argues close attention to, and thorough knowledge of the business. By care, prudence and close attention to his business he has avoided the rock on which so many have split, and has won to his support and holds a large number of excellent customers. He keeps his store well supplied with all articles in which he deals, and those who visit him may be sure of good bargains and polite attention.

DUNN, CHEESEBRO & CO., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Nails, &c. &c., Main Street, Galesburg, Ill.

This firm came from Farmington to this city in 1855, and commenced business in the house now occupied by C. C. BOTTSFORD as a Furniture Store. They remained in that house until Hammond and Smith & Field's brick block was completed, which was, we think, in the Fall of 1855. They then moved into that, and have remained there ever since.

The citizen of Galesburg, when speaking of the heavy business transacted in the city, rarely closes an account of it without referring to this establishment. The amount of business transacted by this firm is enormous, and would compare favorably with many houses claiming to be first class in St. Louis or Chicago. We think we speak within bounds when we say that the amount of their sales for the year will not fall much short of \$200,000. Their business, heavy as it now is, is steadily increasing. It is the common remark among small dealers in the city, and country merchants: "I can buy Groceries of DUNN, CHEESEBRO & Co., cheaper than I can get them in St. Louis or Chicago." This is a fact which the country dealers for a great distance around us are fast becoming acquainted with, and they are not slow to profit by it.

With such firms as this in our city there is but little danger that the trade of this section of country will be drawn off to other points. The men who compose this firm are so well, so widely known, that not a word of commendation from us is necessary. Fair and honorable in their dealings, pleasant and accommodating to their customers, and untiring and successful in their efforts to

keep pace with the demands of the country in the quantity and quality of their Goods, they have succeeded in the short space of two years in building up a business never before equaled in this part of the West.

HASKELL HOUSE.—**HASKELL & BONNEY**, Proprietors, Main Street, Galesburg, Illinois.

This House, under the management of its present proprietors, has gained an excellent reputation among travelers, and bids fair to do much toward silencing the long and loud complaints against the hotels of our city. The house has been newly furnished and renovated throughout, and the traveler will find it a pleasant place to stop when business or pleasure calls him this way.

SIDNEY MYERS, Attorney at Law, and Dealer in Real Estate. Office over Reed's Bank, Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. MYERS is a young man of fine abilities, and is rapidly rising in his profession. He is a dealer in real estate. Residents and strangers will find him a safe and reliable person with whom to intrust their business.

BROWN & MORSE, Dealers in Real Estate. Office over Wood's store, corner of Cherry and Main Streets, Galesburg, Illinois.

The firm consists of **SAMUEL W. BROWN** and **JOHN M. MORSE**. Mr. BROWN is an old resident of this city and county, and a word in assurance of his integrity is unneeded in this community. All know him, and respect him, and all would be willing to intrust business to any amount in his hands. Mr. MORSE is a Physician, in high standing here, and like his associate, is universally respected for his integrity.

Persons wishing to buy land or to invest their money in city property, may approach this firm in the full assurance that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with. Individuals living abroad may confidently rely upon the truthfulness of any statement they receive from them. Those to whom this pamphlet may be sent, living abroad, and who may wish to gain reliable information regarding lands or city property can not do better than to address Messrs. BROWN & MORSE. They own nearly or quite all the property they offer for sale, and by purchasing of them the buyer saves commissions, &c.

WILLARD, BABCOCK & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Yankee Notions, Groceries, &c., corner Main Street and Public Square, Galesburg, Illinois.

This firm consists of **WARREN C. WILLARD**, **JOSIAH BABCOCK** and **GEORGE WOOD**. Mr. Willard commenced business in Galesburg in 1847 in the old building used by Sanborn for the Post Office. In 1848 he built the house now occupied by the firm. In 1850 he entered into partnership with **SILAS WILLARD**. In Jan., 1853, Mr. Babcock and W. C. Willard bought the interest of Silas Willard. In 1855 Mr. Wood entered the firm.

This is among the oldest establishments in this city, and one of the most successful. They are now doing a heavy business, and the popularity of the establishment is every day increasing. All who want excellent goods, at fair prices and on reasonable terms, will do well to give them a call.

J. H. & A. KNAPP, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.

We regret that our limited space forbids us to give to this extensive establishment the extended and favorable notice it so richly merits. This is the only establishment in this or adjoining Counties, (except Peoria) where Pianos, Melodeons, &c. can be obtained. They have a very large stock of all articles in their line. For further particulars, see advertisement on the cover of this work.

JAMES GREGORY, House and Sign Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. GREGORY is an excellent workman, and those in want of Painting would do well to give him a call.

PITCHER & MASON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Galesburg, Illinois. Office with A. C. Wiley, over Mathews' Store.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The first Business Directory ever printed for Galesburg was prepared and issued by H. McEvoy, of Chicago.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The emigrant who leaves a comfortable home in New England, or any of the older States, to settle in the West, is generally influenced by a desire to better his worldly condition. He has heard of the Great West—its rich prairies, its flowing streams, its valuable coal and woodlands—its railroads and flourishing towns and cities, and he is seized with an incontrollable desire to see it. He has heard that men grow rich there on the labor and capital necessary to gain a bare subsistence in the older States, and he wishes to try *his* luck. Having made up his mind to come to the West, his first care is to find a location combining the most advantages. First, he wishes to know where labor and capital may be best employed. Second, where he can educate his children to the best advantage. Third, where he can enjoy good society, church privileges, &c. There are few places in the wide-spread West combining these advantages in greater degree than GALESBURG. There is a demand for all kinds of LABOR, and high prices are paid. The city and the country are improving with wonderful rapidity, and CAPITAL invested in lots and houses or in almost any branch of business will pay a handsome percentage. Here, too, the facilities for the education of children and youth are greater than in any other town or city in the West, as our three Colleges, our Academy and our numerous District and private Schools attest. The Church privileges here enjoyed are great, and the Society is no where surpassed. Although we have many wealthy residents we have no aristocrats.

There will be many copies of this little book sent to persons in other States and in other parts of this, and we assure them that they may rely upon the strict truth of all that it contains. In these few pages we have been unable to give a complete history of the city or its business, or to enlarge upon its prospect, but have been compelled to restrict ourself to a general outline. We think we have written enough, however, to give the reader a pretty fair idea of our city as it has been and as it is; and if our effort shall result in directing hitherward a good class of emigrants, and in benefitting them and building up our city, we shall feel well satisfied.

ERRATA.—In the Classification of Business, under the head of Physicians Dr. S. B. CHAPMAN should be classed as *Botanic* instead of Eclectic. Dr. J. C. Rutherford *Electrician* instead of blank. Page 27th, 14 lines from top, for "West" side of the Square, read "South."

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